## Exhibit C

1		TATES BANKRUPTCY COURT		
2	DIS	TRICT OF DELAWARE		
3	IN RE:	. Chapter 7 . Case No. 22-10066 (CTG)		
4	TEAM SYSTEMS INTERNATIONAL, LLC,	•		
5		<ul><li>Courtroom No. 7</li><li>824 Market Street</li></ul>		
6	Debtor.	. Wilmington, Delaware 19801		
7		. Wednesday, June 15, 2022 3:00 p.m.		
8	TRANSCRIPT OF ZOOM HEARING			
9	BEFORE THE HONORABLE CRAIG T. GOLDBLATT UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JU			
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(Proceedings commence at 3:00 p.m.)

THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone. This is

Judge Goldblatt. We are on the record in In Re Team Systems

International, which is Case Number 22-10066.

We are proceeding this afternoon by way of Zoom.

As a result, let me ask that everyone leave your microphones muted, unless you're addressing the Court; that, when you do address the Court, you introduce yourself for the record each time you address the Court.

And finally, my preference is that folks generally leave your cameras off, unless you're either addressing the Court or wish to be recognized because I find it helpful, since I can't see you stand up in front of me, if you turn your camera on as a way of signaling that you'd like to be heard; in which case, I will then recognize you.

So, appreciating that there's no real set protocol for how to proceed, why don't I start by passing the baton to Mr. Carickhoff as counsel the interim trustee, to see if he has a proposal on how to proceed for the matters in front of us.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Carickhoff.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Thank you. And for the record, David Carickhoff on behalf of George Miller, the Interim Trustee here.

With me this afternoon, may it please the Court, is Alan Root of Archer & Greiner, and also Bryan Hall of Archer & Greiner.

In terms of the hearing, there were two matters scheduled. The Court entered an order on the first item on the agenda. The only thing to be addressed is really this disputed election. The creditors are the ones who filed the motion.

You know, I don't -- I know the case law is -doesn't ask the Court to hold a full-blown evidentiary
hearing. I know there were a number of witnesses listed and
a number of exhibits listed. I don't know how Your Honor
would proceed. It may make sense to ask each side how much
time they think they may want, in terms of putting on
evidence, and then seeing if we could streamline it from
there.

THE COURT: So let me, actually, if I may, begin with a few very preliminary thoughts, which might be helpful to the parties in streamlining matters. And then I'm happy to hear from each of you about how you propose to proceed.

But to me, based on where -- I've read the papers. With respect to the question whether the creditors are entitled to seek an election, it seems to me that, if there isn't a dispute about the -- if the parties would agree to the admissibility of the U.S. Trustee report on what happened

at the 341 meeting, that would go an awfully long way. And I'm not sure I need -- I mean, again, subject to hearing from the parties -- much more evidence about the entitlement to vote.

Obviously, the facts of the judgments are subject to judicial notice. And the way I see it, the question I've got is mostly thereafter on the question of eligibility, the legal argument. Although, if there's something factual that someone wants to prove, I want to give you a chance to prove it. But I'm not sure there are other facts that bear on whether — on the conduct of the election.

Obviously, with respect to whether the creditors hold a material adverse interest under 702(a)(2), I think we know what the facts are. They hold a judgment. I think the argument for material adverse interest is that they hold a judgment. So, if someone -- again, if someone wants to explain that there's something more that I need to know to resolve that question, you know, I want to give you that chance. But it doesn't seem to me that that turns on facts.

With respect to if the creditors are entitled to conduct an election, we then have a question of eligibility of Mr. Workman under Section 321. That probably does require some facts because there are statutory requirements for eligibility and they're either met or they're not.

So that's -- and so it doesn't seem to me, based

on where I am, that we're talking about something that should involve ten witnesses or gazillion exhibits. But again, I want to -- I say that in order to help you streamline things, not to dissuade you from presenting evidence that you think is relevant.

So let me stop talking there and give each of you a chance to tell me how you propose to proceed.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure.

THE COURT: And --

MR. CARICKHOFF: And Your Honor, Dave Carickhoff again for the record.

I think I -- the trustee is comfortable with Your Honor accepting the United States Trustee's report of the disputed election, if that helps streamline things.

In terms of what I think I think would be useful from an evidentiary standpoint, I did intend to elicit testimony from Mr. Miller in connection with the claim objections. I believe the standard is very low, and I thought it would be helpful to hear -- for Your Honor to hear the basis, why those claim objections were brought.

THE COURT: That's fair. I've read the -certainly the case law that suggests there is some standard,
some burden, and I'm happy to give you a chance to present
that evidence.

Mr. Moody, let me ask you. What do you -- well,

1 before I get there. 2 Mr. Carickhoff, is there anything else? Certainly, we can (indiscernible) is there 3 anything else that you would seek to do on a -- as an 4 5 evidentiary matter? 6 MR. CARICKHOFF: It would really be cross-7 examining Mr. Workman. I haven't seen anything that --8 evidentiary wise that would suggest he's eligible, and I expect that's what they'll be presenting today. So just 9 10 having the ability to cross-examine --11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. CARICKHOFF: -- any testimony he would put up. 13 THE COURT: Fair enough. Okay. Mr. Moody, let me give you a chance. 14 15 What -- again, and I offer those preliminary 16 thoughts, really, only to the extent they're helpful. I 17 don't at all mean to hijack the parties' ability to present 18 the case as they see fit. So let me hear from you. 19 MR. MOODY: Thank you, Your Honor. The case law on the eligibility issue is --20 21 there's certain issues. The objection that has been filed 22 has to be non-frivolous. It has to be supported by more than 23 suspicion, in that the objection cannot be interposed for an 24 improper purpose.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. MOODY: We can present two witnesses -- well, one is Mr. Miller; the other is Mr. Peterson. And we do intend to be respectful of the Court's time and speed through this as quickly as we can.

THE COURT: That -- all of that -- again, look,

I'm here to, you know, do my job, and no concerns about, you

know -- it will take as long as it takes. That's not my -
that's not my issue. I just want to be respectful of

everyone's time and the cost to the estate and all of that.

Okay. So, look, it sounds like we're talking about, you know, two witnesses. And I -- unless someone tells me otherwise, I would think, you know, once the witness is up, they can -- cross can exceed the scope of direct, and so the witness can hit the stand once and not have to come on twice in each side's case.

You know, the -- Mr. Carickhoff correctly points out that it is the creditors' motion, so I assume you ought to have the chance to go first.

I'm happy to -- why don't we do the following?

Let me give each of you a few minutes by way of opening just to tell me briefly -- not extended legal argument -- briefly, what you think the evidence is going to show. Then we'll do the evidence. And then, as to the legal argument, there may be a fair amount to talk about. We can do that after the evidence is in and we know what we're talking about.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Mr. Carickhoff.

MR. CARICKHOFF: -- before we do that, just kind of a gatekeeping issue. The creditors issued a trial subpoena for Mr. Miller the other -- June 13th, the evening of June 13th. We filed a motion to quash this morning. I have spoken with counsel, Mr. Moody, in an attempt to try and resolve the scope of what that testimony might be. We haven't really been able to kind of reach an agreement because we haven't -- it wasn't clear to me what specific testimony they were going to seek to elicit from Mr. Miller.

So, rather than have Your Honor rule on that motion to quash at this point, when we get to Mr. Miller and, you know, potential areas of testimony, I just want to reserve that opportunity and note that we do have a motion to quash.

Mr. Miller is here, he's -- you're calling him. Mr. Moody is going to have the chance to question him. You have the right to object to any line of questions that you consider irrelevant, oppressive, burdensome, or mean, and I'll rule those -- rule on those one at a time as they come up. But I don't think there's anything beyond that, the subpoena to his appearance, that is otherwise live in a world in which he's voluntarily appearing in court. Do you disagree with that,

Mr. Carickhoff?

MR. CARICKHOFF: I think, with respect to the scope of what they want to ask him, yes. I think that they had certainly an ample opportunity to file that subpoena in a timely fashion, so we'd have an opportunity to prepare for those lines of testimony. The fact that they filed it as late as they did didn't present us with that opportunity.

So, yes, I would not -- I did have an issue with it, and the issue is really timeliness.

THE COURT: Okay. But and while we're here -- and you're calling him, right?

MR. CARICKHOFF: Yes.

THE COURT: They could cross -- they could ask some questions anyway, and you could object to any question you want to object to. And it seems like that, essentially -- the ability to resolve objections as they are presented, essentially, seems to create the opportunity to resolve any issues that would be otherwise presented by the subpoena.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Potentially.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, look, why don't we proceed that way? If something comes up that remains live, we'll address it when we get there.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Moody, why don't I just give you -- you know, again, I -- you know, I don't think we

need long openings, but to the extent you want the opportunity to tell me what the evidence will show, let me give you that chance.

MR. MOODY: Certainly, Your Honor.

Abraham Lincoln was famously quoted as saying that, if General McClellan doesn't want to use his army, I would like to borrow it for a time. In this particular case, the issue that we have is the interim trustee has been unwilling, thus far, to do certain things that would tie up the real estate assets and other assets, which were outlined in the Court's memorandum opinion and that we learned about prior to the conversion of the case. And because of that unwillingness or inability to do certain things, we are very fearful that our clients are going to be harmed, and we don't believe there's any reason for those (indiscernible) to have to wait.

We understand that trustee elections are rare. This is my second opportunity to be involved in a trustee election, and I look to avoid them every opportunity that we can. But in certain cases, such as this case, the election is necessary in order to best maximize the value of the estate.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Moody, to the extent I can help streamline this at all, let me just say the following:

The reasons why you want to elect a trustee seem to me not to really bear on anything I have to decide today. So you could be doing it for a good reason or a bad reason, and I don't think that changes the analysis. So, to the extent you were planning on presenting evidence about the substance of your disagreement with Mr. Miller about what's in the best interests of the estate, I'm not sure -- again, I'll give you a chance to tell me otherwise. But I'm not sure that the satisfaction of the statutory standards under Section 702 are affected one way or another by whether you or Mr. Miller is right about what's best for the estate. Again, I say that without prejudice to your rights, but that's my initial reaction.

MR. MOODY: Certainly, Your Honor. And we bring that up because of the reliance of the trustee on the case of In re Williams opinion out of California. That was a case that we detailed in our response that had -- first of all, the creditor was asserting a secured, not unsecured claim, did not have an allowable claim, had preference actions that were being litigated against the estate. There were a whole bunch of creditors. And at the end of the opinion, they made the observation that the appeal was the driving force behind the desire for the election. So we felt that that was kind of put at issue, why the --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MOODY: -- election was (indiscernible)

THE COURT: I do under -- look, I do understand that. But the materiality of your adverse interest has something to do with the broader context of the case. I hear that. You know, it's also true that I sat through a severalday trial, so I know something about that context.

So I'll -- let me let you continue. Fair enough, though.

MR. MOODY: Certainly, Your Honor.

So -- and again, this is a case with a very few number of creditors. The claim objection deadline expired on June 9th. There were only 7 claims filed. At the time of the 341 meeting, there were only 4 claims, one of which was by the GPDEV, the others by Simons, the third claim was by Bering Straits, and the fourth was by the IRS. So this is very different from Mr. Williams' case, where there were 36 claims in the claims register, I believe, at the time of the 341 meeting.

And you know, our clients have spent a lot of money trying to get to where they are and trying to collect their judgments. And essentially, there's just a difference of opinion as to the administration of the case. So that's sort of our -- under the unique circumstances here, we think that our clients should be determined to be eligible, even though there is an appeal. We think that that is not

dispositive of the issue as to whether their claim is truly disputed or undisputed. And we think that Mr. Donald Workman will be found to be imminently qualified and eligible to serve in this case.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Moody.

Mr. Carickhoff.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure, Your Honor. And just to be clear, I -- the question you asked is what do I think that the evidence is going to elicit. Is that what the question was?

THE COURT: Exactly. I mean, to me, it's a traditional opening statement before trial, which is, you know, essentially, a preview of the evidence and not legal argument itself.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure, Your Honor. We think that the evidence will show that the interim trustee had a good basis for filing the preliminary objections to what called the "disputed claimants' claims" here. And the threshold here is a very low standard and that was set by the case law. It's set by the Code, it's set by Rule 2003. And it's really does this rise above a mere suspicion threshold. And we think that will easily be shown by the testimony of Mr. Miller.

And we went to great pains in the opposition to their motion to explain why he thought that the appeal had

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merit (indiscernible) appeal and that it was in front of us.
 1
 2
    So that's what we expect to show from the evidence.
               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
 3
               So, Mr. Moody, let me let you call your first
 4
 5
    witness.
               MR. MOODY: Thank you, Your Honor.
 6
 7
               We will call George Peterson.
 8
               THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Barksdale, can you swear in
 9
   Mr. Peterson?
10
               THE ECRO: Raise your right hand.
          GEORGE PETERSON, WITNESS FOR THE MOVANTS, AFFIRMED
11
12
               THE ECRO: Please state your full name and spell
    your last name for the record.
13
               THE WITNESS: George Peterson, P-e-t-e-r-s-o-n.
14
15
               THE ECRO: Thank you.
16
                          DIRECT EXAMINATION
17
   BY MR. MOODY:
18
          Thank you, Mr. Peterson.
19
          And what is your role with GPDEV?
20
          I'm a member, the single member/owner.
21
          And describe for us just briefly your business
22
   background?
23
          Real estate development. I have a couple of companies.
    I've been in commercial and residential real estate for the
24
25
    last 35, 36 years (indiscernible), but go ahead.
```

- 1 (Indiscernible.)
- 2 | Q Exactly, exactly. We're just establishing a small
- 3 | amount of background before we get into our other
- 4 | questioning.
- 5 | A Sure.
- 6 | Q How did you come to know Team Systems International?
- 7 | A Jordan Simons approached me and said that he had a
- 8 | friend, Debbie Mott, who was looking for water. We had a few
- 9 days to respond to an RFP with FEMA.
- 10 I sit on a board with the owners of Niagara Children's
- 11 || Foundation Board and I knew the owners, and I asked them if
- 12 | they would work with us to participate in delivering water to
- 13 | FEMA, which they responded immediately, Absolutely, you know,
- 14 George. And I worked with them to put together the RFP,
- 15 | assembled all their information, and ultimately TSI was
- 16 | successful with the team of Bering Straits, Niagara, TSI, and
- 17 | a trucking company -- Navajo.
- 18  $\|Q\|$  And, ultimately, after the delivery of water, there was
- 19 | a dispute that arose?
- 20 A The dispute arose after we understood that we weren't
- 21 | paid accordingly to what was supplied.
- 22 | Q Okay. And was -- and there was litigation that was
- 23 | filed relating to that?
- 24 | A Yes, there was, 2018.
- 25 Q Can you describe the litigation, sort of tactics, that

- 1 | you observed in that litigation.
- 2 | A The initial tactics were they did a jurisdictional
- 3 || issue to try and change the (audio interference) to a
- 4 different court. That was heard by Judge Hinkle. Judge
- 5 | Hinkle found their documents to be fake, as far as who was
- 6 | really a member at the time, and that was done through
- 7 depositions and evidence, and he made an opinion that the
- 8 | documents were fake and stated --
- 9 MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection, Your Honor.
- 10 To the extent there's a judgment, the judgment
- 11 | speaks for itself. The witness should not be testifying as
- 12 | to what the judgment says.
- THE COURT: That'll be sustained. That's -- you
- 14 know, the documents say what they say and the witness can't
- 15 | testify as to what's essentially hearsay.
- 16 Mr. Moody, you can continue.
- 17 | So, I'll strike the portion of the answer that
- 18 | purports to describe what Judge Hinkle's judgment says.
- 19 Mr. Moody, you can continue.
- 20 BY MR. MOODY:
- 21 | Q Were you present at the trial?
- 22 | A Yes, I was.
- 23  $\parallel$ Q And did the jury render a verdict in favor of the GPDEV
- 24 | and Simons?
- 25 A Yes, they did.

- 1 Q And how long did it take for the jury to deliberate 2 before rendering that verdict?
  - A I would say no more than 30 minutes.
- 4 | Q After the entry of final judgment, did TSI post a bond 5 | pending appeal?
- | A No, they did not.
- $\mathbb{Q}$  And do you know why they did not?
- 8 | A Why?

- 9 MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection; relevance.
- THE COURT: Well, Mr. Moody, what's the -- what's the relevance of that question?
- 12 MR. MOODY: Certainly, Your Honor.
  - The main case that is relied upon by Mr. Miller is the <u>Williams</u> opinion that dealt with the appeal and the validity of the appeal, and the fact that the election was done to essentially end the appeal. And so, we are just asking a few questions about the circumstances surrounding the judgment at issue.
  - THE COURT: Okay. So, look, let me -- I'll give you a little bit of latitude here, and I know that the testimony that I heard in the three-day trial is not admissible, necessarily, here, but whatever I found is presumably law of the case.
  - And I do discuss these circumstances in my earlier opinion, and so to the extent you want to prove something

- that I've already found, don't feel like you need to do that.
  I've already found it.
- To the extent you want to challenge any of that,

  I'll give you a chance to put on witnesses to take issue with

  it.
  - But, you know, in terms of what actually happened, that's in the background section of my earlier opinion, don't feel like you need new evidence to do that. You're welcome to keep going.
- 10 So, with that, let me let you continue.
- 11 MR. MOODY: Understood, Your Honor, and thank you.
- 12 BY MR. MOODY:

7

8

- 13 Q After the entry of final judgment were there efforts to 14 obtain post-judgment discovery?
- 15 A Absolutely.
- And was the bankruptcy case, here, filed on the eve of that hearing relating to those post-judgment discovery
- 18 ||efforts?
- 19 || A Yes.
- 20 Q During the course of the Chapter 11 case, was there 21 litigation between GPDEV, Simons, and the debtor?
- 22 A When you say, Is there litigation -- we were in -- they
- 23 | had filed an appeal -- is that what you're considering
- 24 | litigation?
- 25 ||Q Well, ultimately, was there an effort to convert or

- 1 | dismiss the case?
- 2 A Oh, yes. There was an effort to convert or dismiss and
- 3 | we discussed that, and it was converted to Chapter 7.
- 4 ||Q And the judge entered a 46-page-or-so written opinion
- 5 | on this matter?
- 6 | A 44 pages.
- 7 | Q Okay.
- 8 THE COURT: You're not -- you should know that
- 9 you're not being asked to identify all the typos.
- 10 (Laughter)
- 11 MR. MOODY: I don't think there are any.
- 12 BY MR. MOODY:
- 13 | Q Did that opinion observe that there were, you know,
- 14 | troublesome documents in other tax returns exchanged in the
- 15 | course of discovery?
- 16 MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection, Your Honor.
- 17 The opinion speaks for itself.
- 18 | THE COURT: So, Mr. Moody, you can argue at close
- 19 | from things that the opinion says. I don't think you need to
- 20 | ask a witness to tell you what an opinion I wrote says as
- 21 | evidence of what I said.
- MR. MOODY: Understood.
- 23 | BY MR. MOODY:
- 24 Q To your knowledge, Mr. Peterson, did anybody challenge
- 25 the validity of GPDEV or Simons' judgments in the course of

- 1 | the battle for conversion or dismissal?
  - A No, not to my knowledge.

- 3 Q And in the course of that effort, did you learn of the 4 location where potential assets are located?
- $5 \parallel A$  Yes, we did. And, actually, even the homes.
- We actually tracked cars down to addresses, which belonged to Abbey Road (phonetic), 20 Abbey Road, which
- 8 | belonged to Abbey Road, LLC, which belonged to Debbie Mott,
- 9 which just happens to be the same sales date when we looked
- 10 at the real estate transaction, as the transaction for the
- 11 money that was sent to an attorney to close the transaction,
- 12 | which then was labeled as a professional expense as part of
- 13 her tax returns. So, that's how we discovered that. We
- 14 spent a lot of time on those.
- 15 0 Understood.
- And then after the conversion of the case, did you have any telephonic meetings with Mr. Miller?
- 18 | A Yes.
- 19 Q Can you remember the date of the first of those
- 20 | meetings?
- 21 | A April 6th.
- 22 | Q And can you tell me what happened during that phone
- 23 || call.
- 24 A We were trying to get ahold of Mr. Miller and our
- 25 attorneys were. It was basically to introduce we can help

- 1 Mr. Miller with what we know and what we have learned in the
- $2 \parallel \text{last three or four months, as well as the last three and a$
- $3 \parallel \text{half years, and any way maybe we could help (indiscernible)}$
- 4 | or if he needed special counsel or records or whatever we
- 5 | could do to help him move swiftly to access assets as quick
- 6 as possible.
- 7 | Q Do you remember offering -- do you remember
- 8 (indiscernible) offered to provide summaries to assist with
- 9 | the voluminous evidence or whether Mr. Miller would prefer
- 10 | having all of the documents delivered to him?
- 11 | A Well, we offered to, you know, get to the point real
- 12 | quick and provide our summaries and our experts and
- 13 | everything. He thought that that might be a little one-
- 14 | sided, so he wanted all the documents, which our attorneys
- 15 sent all documents to him, which is huge.
- 16 Q During that phone call, do you remember there being a
- 17 | discussion about whether Mr. Miller's a resident of the state
- 18 || of Florida?
- 19  $\|A\|$  I believe he said he has a plane. He's a resident of
- 20 | Florida. He was going to go down to the attorney's offices
- 21 | and collect all the documents which belonged to him. He was
- 22 | going to go to Debbie Mott's and get whatever he could from
- 23 her, as far as, computers, software, you know, whatever.
- 24 Q Okay. And do you remember anything else about that
- 25 | meeting?

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Yeah, I mean, he basically -- we were talking about how
 1
 2
    we could assist. He hadn't hired general counsel yet. He
 3
   was going to look into that. He was going to get back to
 4
    us --
 5
               MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection, Your Honor.
 6
               He's getting into hearsay.
 7
               THE WITNESS: No, I was in the meeting.
 8
               MR. CARICKHOFF: But you're testifying --
 9
               THE COURT: But, Mr. Miller is a party to this
10
   proceeding, right, so why can't he testify as to statements
11
    of a party-opponent?
               MR. CARICKHOFF: I think when I asked Mr. Miller
12
   what Mr. Miller said, you said, Ask Mr. Miller.
13
14
               THE COURT: No, I understand. But as an
15
    evidentiary matter, it's not hearsay if it's a statement of a
   party-opponent and Mr. Miller is the party-opponent for this
16
17
   purpose, so that objection will be overruled.
18
               You can continue, Mr. Moody.
   BY MR. MOODY:
19
20
         Mr. Peterson, as you were saying, is there anything
    else you recall about that meeting?
21
22
          Well, he was -- we were going to get back together
23
   after he hired general counsel, send him the information he
24
   needed, you know, he was just getting onboard at that time.
25
          Okay. And then there was a second call with
```

Mr. Miller.

Do you remember the date of the second call?

A I would go back and just say, as we concluded the first meeting, he was upset that we had talked to the U.S. Trustee and that we should just talk to him directly. So, that's how we concluded that phone conversation.

The second meeting was on April 20th and that was held with our attorneys and Mr. Miller and his attorney.

- Q And how would you describe or classify that phone call?
- A That phone call was a kind of catch-up to the previous meeting: What have you done? Where are you at? They had introduced his general counsel.

We spent most of the time talking about the FEMA claim, which, you know, he had talked to the judge and he said, you know, he wasn't too satisfied that the judge's opinion wasn't that strong for the case for TSI, but he thought, you know, he would pursue it all the way through the higher courts if he needed to, all the way to the end, because in his opinion, he felt it was a valid claim and that he had read the contract and that it held water, and he was going to pursue it. And if Venable wasn't going to be the attorney, he could find an attorney, because there's plenty of attorneys out there.

Q And was there any discussion an about whether he would pursue insider avoidance actions pending the outcome of those

appeals?

THE COURT: So, I'm sorry to interrupt, but just so that there's a -- the record on this is not confusing,

Mr. Peterson, when you say, "He spoke to the judge," you're referring to the Mr. Miller? The judge to whom he spoke was the judge who was presiding over the FEMA claim.

Is that your testimony?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. You can continue, Mr. Moody.

MR. MOODY: Thank you, Your Honor.

BY MR. MOODY:

Q With respect to the FEMA appeals, was there a discussion of whether other avoidance actions could be pursued, prior to a resolution of those appeals?

A So, the discussion really kind of went into, when we were talking about his real estate and banking records and other things, and he seemed to be more focused on the FEMA appeal and that he had to resolve that first before he could go on to any other actions.

And in our opinion, we were like, well, it doesn't really hold merit. We were there. I actually ordered water for Niagara -- from Niagara to TSI. I know what happened there, which is kind of why, even if the other court (indiscernible) called me and wanted me to have testimony of Niagara for that case, which I immediately reported to my

attorneys. They wanted depositions.

But we just -- I think our attorney Len used the word "rabbit hole," that he didn't want him to go down a rabbit hole, and that set Mr. Miller off. And the whole conversation changed that the point and it got very adversarial, where he was, you know, screaming and questioning and going to hang up, and pulled out his hearing aids to yell louder. He said, I'm pulling out my hearing aids so I can yell louder. And he didn't want anybody questioning the way that he was doing his job or adding any advice to it, which, then, kind of the relationship to us was kind of broken.

Q And following this call -- well, first of all, is there anything else you recall about the call that's worth noting for today?

A It was completely unprofessional. It was completely -it lost control. It seemed very -- it was a crazy call,
which ended up with Miller saying, I will not talk to you
anymore. I will never use your services and I am done here.

It was just really weird, which made us kind of regroup and say, Who's -- wait, what's this trustee doing? You know, maybe we need another trustee, because this guy is going to start over from scratch and, again, he wants to start from day one. We uncovered quite a bit of information. We have lots of add to it. He has absolutely no interest in it and

- we just feel like, here we go again. We're going to get drained. This guy is going to monetize this case and we're going to end up with doughnuts.
- There was some discussion in one of the filings that

  Mr. Miller made about there being a discussion during one or
  either of these phone calls about the appeal of GPDEV and
  Simons' judgment, and how you all were adamant that that
  appeal not be pursued.
  - || A | We --

- 10 Q Do you have any recollection of that occurring during 11 any conversation?
  - A No. We discussed -- we never said anything about the appeal: You shouldn't do this or you shouldn't do that, in regard to TSI or an appeal or anything like that.
  - We were focused on getting him information to do his job. We wanted the assets secured as quick as possible. If the appeal has merit, that's his choice. We will fight that, if necessary, but that's not the issue.
  - The issue is there's real estate out there. There's bank records. Debbie Mott has never produced financial records for any judge that's been ordered and nobody has the true financial records of TSI (audio interference) make \$44 million and we think made 25 to 30 million in profit.
  - And she could have put up a bond, but I don't think she believes in her appeal and that's why she didn't put up a

- bond. So, we just want to get to the heart of it. Collect the money. We'll deal with the mechanics of everything, but we need to get the money in the trustee's hands.
- Q Following this phone call, did you begin looking at options for potential trustees to -- if you were going to pursue an election route?
- A Well, the phone call was the trigger where we said, You know, maybe we need somebody else here that is going to pursue this right and fast, and secure assets, and do what's appropriate, you know, in their -- so, we looked for expertise.
  - We thought Donald Workman had -- the attorneys presented him as a trustee. His resume is amazing. I've never talked to him, but his resume is very strong.
  - Q To your knowledge, has anybody from GPDEV, Simons, or your counsel, had any discussions whatsoever regarding the appeal of GPDEV and Simons' judgments with Mr. Workman?
- 18 A No, they haven't ever talked to him.
- 19 Q To your knowledge, is Mr. Workman the chair of a
  20 bankruptcy and reorganization department of a well-known
  21 national law firm?
- 22 | A Yes.

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14

15

16

- 23 Q And to your knowledge, has he done this sort of work in 24 the past?
- 25 | A Yes.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Your Honor, objection.

Mr. Workman can be called as a witness to testify as to his experience.

THE COURT: That does seem like the best way to get it, but if Mr. Peterson has personal knowledge of it, he can testify as to matters within his personal knowledge.

Mr. Moody, you can continue -- are you calling Mr. Workman, Mr. Moody?

MR. MOODY: Your Honor, the -- Mr. Workman is out of the country, so he's not going to be appearing today. The issue that was raised regarding his qualification was not raised at the election. It was raised well after, 10 days after the election. And so, if the Court needs to hear testimony from Mr. Workman, we would like to have a continuance to have him appear after he returns to the country.

THE COURT: All right. I mean, look, if there actually are factual disputes that relate to Mr. Workman, we can get to that. I have seen -- the parties have submitted his CV. I mean, we -- let me get to that later.

If the fact -- if the parties all agree that Mr. Workman works in primarily in the Washington office of a law firm that has offices in Delaware and in Philadelphia and that those are the relevant facts and those can be stipulated to, I don't think we need to have testimony to that effect.

It would surprise me if those facts were disputed. 1 2 If there is a dispute, or if there are other facts that I 3 need to know, we can deal with it. 4 But why don't -- I don't think asking Mr. Peterson 5 about -- where Mr. Workman, who he's never met, works and 6 lives, is the best way to establish those facts. 7 MR. MOODY: Understood, Your Honor. 8 BY MR. MOODY: 9 Just a final question about Mr. Workman. 10 Did he confirm to you and your team that he has offices in Delaware and Pennsylvania? 11 Yes, he did. 12 Α Circling back --13 MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection; hearsay, Your Honor. 14 15 THE COURT: Yeah, I'm going to strike that -- that is hearsay -- unless, Mr. Moody, you can explain to me why 16 17 that's not hearsay. 18 MR. MOODY: Your Honor, I think the facts as you 19 described them earlier are pretty much the facts and we were 20 going to stipulate to that. 21 THE COURT: All right. Well, when we get there, 22 we can see if there's a dispute as to those facts or not, and 23 if there are, we'll have an evidentiary record. And if those 24 facts are agreed among the parties and if everyone agrees 25 that's all I need to know, we'll decide it based on such a

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stipulation, if there is one.
 1
 2
               So, why don't we let you continue and we'll come
   back to that.
 3
 4
               MR. MOODY: Thank you.
 5
   BY MR. MOODY:
          After the judgments, why -- as the 341 meeting came up,
 6
 7
   did you instruct your counsel to inform the U.S. Trustee's
   Office that an election would be called at the 341 meeting?
 8
 9
         Yes.
   Α
10
          And on the morning of the 341 meeting, were objections
    filed to all potentially eligible claims?
11
          Yes, I was made aware of that.
12
13
          Do you believe that Mr. Miller has filed objections to
    eliminate any potential vote?
14
15
               MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection, Your Honor;
16
    speculation.
17
               THE COURT: I'm going to sustain that objection,
18
    unless you have a -- unless you have knowledge beyond just
19
    your speculation about why Mr. Miller did what he did.
20
          (No verbal response)
21
               THE COURT: All right. The objection is
22
    sustained.
23
               You can continue, Mr. Moody.
24
               MR. MOODY: Understood.
25
   BY MR. MOODY:
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When you reviewed the objection of Mr. Miller to the 1 claim of GPDEV and Simons, did it state that there was an 2 objection solely because of the existence of an appeal or did 3 it evaluate particular issues on appeal? 4 5 MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection. The objections speak for themselves, Your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: That's sustained also. 8 Mr. Moody, you can continue. BY MR. MOODY: 9 10 Mr. Peterson, do you believe that Mr. Miller contacted other creditors in an effort to convince them, either not to 11 vote or to --12 13 MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection, Your Honor; calls for speculation. 14 15 THE COURT: You can -- the question, as phrased, 16 calls for speculation. 17 You can ask the witness if he has knowledge of any 18 such calls, but you can't ask the question you just did. So, 19 why don't you proceed. 20 MR. MOODY: Certainly. BY MR. MOODY: 21 22 Mr. Peterson, do you have knowledge of whether 23 Mr. Miller contacted any creditors in an attempt to persuade 24 them to vote in his favor or not to vote in favor of

25

Mr. Workman?

I have the knowledge from my attorney who talked to the 1 2 Bering Straits attorney, that there (indiscernible) call such as that. 3 THE COURT: So, Mr. Moody, if you want to have 4 5 your witness continue with this, you're going to deal with 6 the consequences of a privilege waiver. So, you can make 7 your own decision whether you want him to continue to testify as to what his attorney told him. 8 9 MR. MOODY: No, thank you, Your Honor. 10 That's all we have for Mr. Peterson at this time. Thank you. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Moody. 13 Mr. Carickhoff, let me give you the opportunity to cross-examine the witness. 14 15 MR. CARICKHOFF: Your Honor, I don't have any questions for Mr. Peterson. 16 17 THE COURT: Okay. Is there any other party in 18 interest that would like the opportunity to examine 19 Mr. Peterson; if not, Mr. Peterson, thank you for your 20 testimony. You can step off the virtual stand. 21 (Witness excused) 22 THE COURT: And, Mr. Moody, you can call your next 23 witness. 24 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 25 MR. MOODY: Thank you, Your Honor.

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For our next witness, we'd call George Miller.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Miller, if you could turn on your
 3
    camera.
               And Ms. Barksdale, if you could swear the witness,
 4
 5
    please.
               THE CLERK: Raise your right hand.
 6
 7
            GEORGE L. MILLER, CREDITORS' WITNESS, AFFIRMED
 8
               THE WITNESS: I will.
 9
               THE CLERK: Please state your full name and spell
10
    your last name for the record.
               THE WITNESS: My name is George Miller,
11
   M-i-l-l-e-r.
12
13
               THE CLERK: Thank you.
               THE WITNESS: And, Your Honor, I would just like
14
15
    to put on the record, that I am hard of hearing. I do wear
16
    two hearing aids. I have a tendency to speak loud because I
17
    have to hear myself. I am not yelling.
18
               If I'm speaking too loud, I would appreciate it if
19
   you'd say, Calm it down, and I'll lower my voice. But this
20
    is my normal voice. This is the issue that raised -- you
    know, the counsel raised in the phone call that I explained
21
22
    to them. So, I just want you to know that I do speak loud.
23
               THE COURT: Okay. We can hear you. And if the
    volume is uncomfortable, we will let you know.
24
25
               And Mr. Moody, you can proceed.
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MR. MOODY: Thank you, Your Honor. 1 2 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. MOODY: 3 Mr. Miller, do you reside in Jupiter, Florida? 4 5 MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection; relevance. 6 THE COURT: I'm going to permit the questioning. 7 You can answer the question. 8 THE WITNESS: Yes. 9 BY MR. MOODY: 10 How long -- how many days a year do you spend in Florida? 11 Oh, I don't know, probably less than half. 12 13 You claimed on a phone call with GPDEV and Simons that you are a resident of the state of Florida; is that right? 14 15 Yeah, I go down most weekends. Α Do you, for tax purposes, claim residency in Florida? 16 17 I do. 18 Okay. So, that means that you need to spend more than 19 180 days per year in Florida; is that right? 20 That is incorrect. Α What is your understanding for residency in Florida? 21 22 MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection, Your Honor; relevance. 23 THE COURT: Yeah, so, Mr. Moody, what is the --24 MR. MOODY: He's the -- he's a panel trustee, Your 25 Honor, and his eligibility is not an issue.

THE COURT: I was going to give it a little bit of 1 2 latitude, but I think I've given as much as I need to, Mr. Moody. If you've got a reason why, beyond what you've 3 asked is necessary, let me give you a chance to tell me why 4 5 it's necessary. MR. MOODY: Your Honor, that was pretty much the 6 7 end of our limited questioning on that topic, so we'll --8 THE COURT: All right. So, continue. BY MR. MOODY: 9 10 Mr. Miller, did you file objections to all claims, other than the claim of the IRS, sort of minutes before the 11 time of the scheduled 341(a) meeting of creditors in this 12 case? 13 I filed three claims. I thought there were more than 14 15 three claims. 16 Do you dispute that there were four claims filed at the 17 time of the 341 meeting? 18 I don't know. I just filed against three claims. I 19 don't know how many claims were filed. 20 I think there were other creditors in attendance at the 341 meeting. 21 22 And you objected to the claim of Bering Straits on 23 several grounds, including that the claim was contingent, due 24 to your reading of the Bering Straits contract; is that

25

right?

- 1 A That, and the way that -- yeah, I think it was also in 2 the motion to dismiss.
  - Q You objected to the claim of GPDEV and Simons only because of an appeal being in existence; is that right?
- A And the incomplete documents and the lack of cooperation from them when I was trying to review the information to test the veracity of their claim.
  - Q So, you're saying that your objection to claim said something about GPDEV and Simons not being cooperative?
  - A No. I asked, like you testified -- Mr. Peterson testified, I asked for all the documents. I didn't get all the documents.

And then when I asked for explanations, Mr. Collins seemed to get very upset and I was not getting the cooperation that I needed to answer the questions. And so, there are a lot of issues that were raised in the appeals that are very similar to where I was having the questions and I needed to resolve those questions.

- Q Can you point me in your claim objection to where those issues were stated.
- A I don't have it in front of me.
- 22 Do you have it?

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- 23 MR. MOODY: Your Honor, may I share my screen?
- 24 | THE COURT: You may.
- 25 MR. MOODY: Host disabled participant --

THE COURT: Oh, hold on. When I said you may,
that was over-promising, perhaps. Let me -- that was -we'll let you know when you've gotten the technical
authority, which we believe you now have.

MR. MOODY: Okay.

BY MR. MOODY:

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- Q Is this the objection to the proof of claim you filed to GPDEV's claim?
- 9 | A That's the top half of it or the first page.
- 10 Q Okay. And you'd agree this was filed on April 28th, 11 2022?
- 12 | A Yes.
- 13 Q As I scroll through this, is there any part of this
  14 document you can point to that says you're objecting to their
  15 claim based on a failure to provide documents and other
  16 information as you just described to the Court.
  - A I don't think that's what I said.

I said that I read the document that was the basis of the appeal and I had questions on the same stuff that they had in the appeal that were not responded to. And so, therefore, it has the appeal in there, which I said is a reasonable basis for the appeal, because I -- you know, the dispute, the documentation just doesn't add up, that I was given. Now, there might be another document out there where or explanations could have been given to me by your clients,

- 1 | but that was not offered.
- 2 Q Did you ever send an email or other correspondence
- 3 | asking for such information from (indiscernible)?
- 4 | A I didn't know you were going to file an appeal. You
- 5 did it, like, you know, after business hours the day before
- 6 | the -- I mean, not the appeal -- you filed your proofs of
- 7 | claim and asked for an election 24 hours before the
- 8 | election -- or I don't know how many hours it was, but it was
- 9 | right before the election. So, I was just doing the review
- 10 of your claim in the ordinary course of business.
- 11 | Q Okay.
- 12 A And the bar date had not come yet, so I usually don't
- 13  $\parallel$  do anything with any of the claims until after the bar date,
- 14 | as a Chapter 7 trustee.
- 15 | Q And so, you disagree with me that the document says
- 16 | what it says. The objection to claim says what it says,
- 17 | correct?
- 18  $\parallel$ A The objection to claim, I approved what it says, yes.
- 19  $\|Q\|$  Okay. Prior to the 341 meeting, did you -- let me stop
- 20 | this share -- I hope I have stopped sharing my screen at this
- 21 | point.
- 22 | THE COURT: You have.
- 23 | BY MR. MOODY:
- 24 Q Prior to the 341 meeting, did you or did you direct
- 25 your counsel to reach out to any parties to discuss the

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pending, the upcoming election that --
1
               MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection, Your Honor.
 2
               It calls for attorney-client privilege.
 3
               THE COURT: I think that that's a fair objection.
 4
 5
               To the extent you're asking him what he directed
   his counsel to do, that calls for a privileged communication.
 6
7
   You might be able to get at it another way, but not that way.
8
               MR. MOODY: Thank you, Your Honor.
   BY MR. MOODY:
9
10
         Prior to the 341(a) meeting, did you call any creditor
   to discuss the upcoming trustee election?
11
         I did not.
12
   Α
13
         Did you have -- do you have any knowledge of anybody
   else, including your counsel, calling parties to discuss the
14
15
   upcoming trustee election?
          I do not.
16
17
         Are you aware that Bering Straits was called and told
18
   that it you would not go easily in the event that another
   trustee was elected?
19
20
          I would never make that threat. I have been elected
21
   out once before. It's part of a job. I accept my job. I'm
22
   criticized all the time. That's the basis for being a
23
   Chapter 7 trustee. I mean, I got blamed Donald Trump was
   president because that was the only time I wasn't criticized
24
25
   for everything in the world.
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- Q To your knowledge, did yourself or your counsel reach out to the debtor or its counsel to discuss the upcoming trustee election.
- 4 A Could you repeat that question. You had your hand in 5 front of your mouth and I couldn't hear you.
- To your knowledge, did you or your counsel, reach out to the debtor or its counsel to discuss the upcoming trustee election?
  - A Well, I did not speak to debtor's counsel about the trustee -- I didn't talk to any attorneys. The debtor's a corporation, so I couldn't have any discussions with a corporation. I did not have any discussions about the election with a trustee -- a debtor representative, that was identified to me, Mr. Acosta.
- Okay. And to your knowledge, neither did your counsel?
- 16 A I -- my counsel has talked to debtor's counsel on many
  17 different matters. I do not know if they discussed the
  18 election.
- 19 Q Okay. When did you first learn about the request for a 20 341(a) meeting -- an election at the 341(a) meeting?
- 21 | A When it was filed.

10

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13

- 22 Q Did you learn from the U.S. Trustee's Office in the 23 days leading up to the 341(a) meeting that a request would be 24 made at the 341(a) meeting for an election?
- 25 A Yes, I did from Mr. Schepacarter. I believe it was

- 1 Mr. Schepacarter. It may have been -- he -- I don't know the
- 2 | exact date I found out about the election. I know that
- 3 Mr. Schepacarter had surgery. I may have talked to a
- 4 different attorney prior to Mr. Schepacarter and was told
- 5 | that it may occur, but it had not -- it was not definitively
- 6 going. It was being considered.
- 7 ||Q| Are you aware that this bankruptcy case was filed on
- 8 | the eve of the order to show cause hearing relating to post-
- 9 | judgment discovery in the underlying District Court lawsuit?
- 10 | A I did not know that.
- 11 | Q Have you taken the time to look through and read the
- 12 | opinion of the Court converting the case from a case under
- 13 | Chapter 11 to a case under Chapter 7?
- 14 | A I did.
- 15 | Q At one point in the -- in your response, you say
- 16 | that -- you characterize it as the debtor's lost their effort
- 17 || to convert or dismiss the case.
- 18 | Do you recall saying that in your response?
- 19 | A Well my reading of the documents, I think I also read
- 20 | the transcript, was that, you know, your clients wanted the
- 21 | case -- well, first of all, they said -- you know, they tell
- 22 | the judge they're secured creditors, okay. So, now they're a
- 23 | secured creditor and they said to the debtor -- they said to
- 24 | the judge -- and, Judge, I'm referring to you as "Judge
- 25 | Goldblatt, " I'm sorry -- so, they said to Judge Goldblatt --

and I'm just paraphrasing from my reading of the transcripts and the documents were, they said to Judge Goldblatt, We're secured creditors and we want the case dismissed so that we can go out and try to marshal assets.

But the judgment is against the corporation and a corporation only had assets, you know, readily available assets, against the FEMA contracts. The document also, from my recollection, said that Bering Straits said that if they don't pursue the FEMA contract, then their proof of claim or their claims, you know, may not be paid.

And so, that's my recollection of the documentations and the transcript of the hearing.

- Q Okay. And I think we sort of just hit the nail on the head, that in your view, the FEMA claims are the source of recovery for this case?
- A It is one source of recovery, yes. It's the, you know, the quickest source of recovery because the trial is imminent and these types of claims are resolved in a number of days.

My experience is, you know, your clients wanted to file fraudulent conveyances, which, you know, which are problematic at this point in time, in my opinion. But also, you know, I have several fraudulent conveyances that are taking like two to three years. So, that's not the quickest way, you know, to adjudicate.

The liquidation of the FEMA claims, if I was able to

resolve that quickly with the United States Government -- and I said this to your client on the phone, and they got upset about it. That's why they said, I don't need you chasing rats -- you know, chasing these assets down a rathole.

But I think, you know, I think the hearing is coming up, like, in a couple of weeks and, you know, the resolution of that could have your clients paid in full in a couple of weeks and that's what I told -- a couple of weeks from now, which would be July -- and that's what I said to your clients in the April 20th hearing -- I mean, April 20th meeting, that I think that's the quickest way.

Because the -- you know, your resolution of claims takes a long time, and so the collection of those assets could pay your client. I also could sell those assets to third party, and some people have expressed interests -- that's how I liquidate a lot of those litigation assets -- and that's the way I think your clients would have been readily paid.

However, you know, my opinion came through the telephone quite clearly, they would rather me torture the debtor's, you know, former officers, than worry about collecting their assets.

Q Is it correct to say that the last opinion from the Contract Board of Appeals said, effectively, that TSI or that you, on behalf of TSI, would have to come up with evidence of

restocking fees that were actually paid in order to prevail on the FEMA claim?

MR. CARICKHOFF: Your Honor, the -- whatever order that came from that court speaks for itself.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Moody, I do think -- I mean, there's a best evidence issue, but in addition, I'm not sure that -- I understand what you're trying to establish. I think you've established enough for me to understand the -- this set of issues and I'm not sure that you need to belabor this particular point. So, why don't you continue.

MR. MOODY: Certainly.

BY MR. MOODY:

Q During one or both of the phone calls, there was some discussion of the fact that you didn't believe you could pursue the insider transfers prior to the resolution of the FEMA claims.

Is that still your belief?

A I never said that. I could pursue the insider claims, but it would be premature. And the reason it's premature is because we have approximately \$23 million in claims against FEMA and if you collect \$23 million of claims against FEMA and your judgment, you know, your judgment -- your client's judgments are about \$6 million. So, I've got \$23 million in the bank, I'm writing you a check for \$6 million and you're paid off.

And so, that's the quickest way, as a trustee -- and the cheapest way, because I have now engaged a client -- an attorney, who's going do it all on a contingency basis. So, there's no need for any money to recover fees and expenses, you know, chasing assets throughout the United States.

In addition to that, as I tried -- as I explained to you -- you know what? I see that Mr. Robles is on the phone, so I don't want to go down what I said to you on the phone, because, personally, that would be a defense for his clients against any actions that you may, you know, want to bring.

Q Certainly.

And, Mr. Miller, I talked about this with Mr. Carickhoff this morning. We certainly don't mean to ask you any questions that would imperil your ability to collect from others in this case. That is not our goal here. We are just trying to ask a few questions related to --

A You don't want me to collect against them. You were very clear. You were -- you didn't say it, but Mr. Collins, who's very clear and adamant -- and that's when, you know, he said that I was yelling at him.

I wasn't yelling. You can tell that I talk loud, okay. And he was the one that got upset and he says, I don't need a trustee to climb down a rathole, you know, collecting assets. Well, unfortunately, I'm very proud of what I have done as a Chapter 7 trustee. I have collected over a half a billion

assets. I've collected over \$300 million in unscheduled assets. I'm an asset locator and I can collect assets.

That's what I do for my living, and I always brag that I think I'm the best one in the District of Delaware and much better than Mr. Workman, who, in his CV, at least online, does not say that he's ever acted as a trustee, which contradicts what you said earlier.

Q You said something earlier about how avoidance actions are problematic. Do you mind --

THE COURT: Mr. Moody, if I can interrupt?

So, look, as I said at the outset, I appreciate that there's a disagreement between you and your clients on the one hand and Mr. Miller on the other about the path that is in the best interests of the estate. I mentioned at the outset that I don't think that to resolve the dispute in front of me, I need to adjudicate or even ought to adjudicate that question.

You made the point fairly in response that, Well, look, in order to understand the relative importance of the appeal, *vis-a-vis*, everything else, you need to explore the context of the case somewhat.

That was a fair point and I think you've done that. So, to the extent you want to have an argument with Mr. Miller about what's best -- what business strategy is in the best interests of the estate, there may or may not be

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1
   time for it. I'm not sure as to the matters before me today
2
    that you need to go further into this line of questioning,
 3
   unless you want to persuade me there's something I'm missing
 4
   as to why I need to hear this.
 5
               MR. MOODY: All right. Let's see.
 6
               I'm going to take a few moments, if I might, Your
7
   Honor, to confer with my co-counsel?
8
               THE COURT: Certainly.
9
               MR. MOODY: Thank you.
10
          (Pause)
               MR. MOODY: I appreciate that time, Your Honor.
11
12
   Thank you.
   BY MR. MOODY:
13
          After the call on April 20th, have there been any
14
15
   further phone calls with anyone for GPDEV or Simons?
          By me?
16
17
          Yes, sir.
18
          No, as I told them, I'm always available if they have
19
   any questions and I really hadn't heard from them. But I
20
   also said that I would appreciate hearing from the clients.
    I don't really need the lawyers on the phone.
21
22
          And just one additional question about the FEMA claims.
23
   It's my understanding that you're seeking to employ counsel
24
   on a contingency basis, but with the estate reimbursing all
25
    costs; is that right?
```

- I don't think it's all costs; I think we have limit of 1 \$2,000. 2
- Okay. And have you obtained any other funds since the 3 conversion of the case? 4
- 5 I've gotten -- I've got money in the bank, if that's 6 what your question is.
- 7 Is that new money or money from the Chapter 11 estate?
- 8 It's from the Chapter 11.
- 9 Okay.
- 10 MR. MOODY: That's all the questions I have for this witness. Thank you, Your Honor. 11
- 12 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Moody.
- 13 Mr. Carickhoff, as I have said before, no need to,
- you know, just cross-examine Mr. Miller and then do a 14
- 15 separate direct. If you want to proceed with respect to
- whatever questions, whatever questions you have of 16
- 17 Mr. Miller, you can proceed with those at this point.
- 18 MR. CARICKHOFF: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate that.
- 20

## CROSS-EXAMINATION

- BY MR. CARICKHOFF: 21
- 22 Mr. Miller, could you please state your educational 23 background.
- I'm a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania at the 24 25 Wharton School of Commerce is -- Finance and Commerce, sorry.

- Q Sure. And do you have any professional certifications?
- 2 | A Yes, I'm a certified tort examiner. I'm a certified
- 3 | fraud examiner. I'm a certified insolvency and restructuring
- 4 | advisor. And a CPA in Pennsylvania and in the state of
- 5 || Florida.

- 6 | Q Okay. And have you ever been qualified as an expert?
- 7 | A Yes, many, many times; in excess of 50 times.
- 8 Q Okay. And in what capacity have you before qualified
- 9 | as an expert?
- 10 | A Prior to becoming a trustee, my primary emphasis in
- 11 | work was to work for Chapter 7 trustees and also work for
- 12 | Chapter 11 debtors. And I was also appointed a Chapter 11
- 13 | trustee. I've also been a liquidating trustee. And those
- 14 | are the areas where I was providing expert testimony. I've
- 15 | been qualified as an expert in accounting matters and tax
- 16 matters, especially in bankruptcy tax matters.
- 17 | Q And how long have you been a CPA, Mr. Miller?
- 18 | A I've been a CPA since May of 1977.
- 19 || Q And how long have you been a Chapter 7 trustee?
- 20 A I've been a Chapter 7 trustee since November of 2003.
- 21 | Q And through the course of your professional career, how
- 22 | many litigations did you have to evaluate?
- 23 A Litigations, well in excess of 10,000.
- 24 Q And in terms of proofs of claim over the course of your
- 25 professional career, how many have you had to review and

| analyze?

1

10

- 2 | A Well over a hundred thousand.
- 3 ||Q All right. Thank you.
- Did you have an opportunity to review the three-page consulting agreement that forms the basis of, or at least one
- 6 | of the bases of the GPDEV and Simons claims?
- $7 \parallel A \qquad I \text{ did.}$
- Q Did you review -- you had talked about getting
  9 litigation documents from Mr. Collins in connection with
- 11 Did you have an opportunity to review those documents?
- 12 A There were thousands of pages of documents and I -- no,
- 13 | I didn't review 100 percent of them, but I reviewed a

their Northern District of Florida litigation.

- 14 substantial portion of them.
- 15 Q All right. And about how many hours of your time did 16 you spend reviewing those documents?
- 17 A Approximately 65, between the two meetings.
- 18 | Q Okay. And did you review the debtor's opening brief,
- 19 | filed in connection with their appeal of GPDEV and Simons'
- 20 || judgments?
- 21 | A I did.
- 22 | Q And based on your professional experience and your
- 23 | review of the various documents that I just mentioned, do you
- 24 have any concerns about the proofs of claim filed by GPDEV
- 25 | and Simons?

A I do. I think they're overstated. The interest issue is -- I've lost that many times; as a matter of fact, I've never won. So, I think that there's at least a million-dollar issue there; it is raised in those claims. And then there are other issues that are raised.

The expert report, I've got a lot of problems with the expert report. It was done by a financial analyst. It was not done by a CPA. It's not prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. It was done on a cash basis. It was not done on an accrual basis, so, therefore, if you look at the claims in the calculation of the amount of the claims of the creditors, you'll see that it did not have the accrual calculation for the Bering Straits cost, which the actual cash payments of those weren't allowed the deduction, but the expert made a mistake and did not, and -- and allow for the deduction of Bering Straits' unpaid bills.

And amongst other things that are in there. He flip-flopped right away. The contract under discussion has what is called a "transportation fee" and a transportation fee is, in that industry, based on my, you know, talking to clients who are in that industry, that transportation fee is, you know, the cost of transportation, which was an allowable cost in the contract as a deduction in, you know, with the contract with the two creditors.

Now, that was in excess of a million dollars. It was excluded in the transportation fee and he didn't discuss it as a transportation fee. He called it a "financing cost."

And nowhere in the document does it say it's a financing cost. So, basically, the expert report misleads the jury, because it's actually a transportation fee.

He could have argued it's a transportation fee, but, you know, I'm going to treat it something different than what the contract says, but that's not what's in his expert report as I read his expert report. So, think there's a lot of issues in there that are raised by, you know, the Bresky Law Firm, which, if given anything, given some additional input, may be credible.

Now, with that being said, I have asked for the documentation and explanations and things like that from the creditors and all they wanted to talk about is how I should not go after the FEMA claims, but that I should go after, you know, again, go after the fraudulent conveyances, which I then pointed out that the expert report causes problems for their fraudulent conveyance and they didn't want to hear that.

Q All right. And just to be clear, you had mentioned the Bresky Firm.

Were you referring to the Bresky Firm, which is the debtor's appellate firm?

- 1 | A Yes, the Bresky Firm. I mispronounced it. I'm sorry.
- 2 Q That's okay. I just wanted to make sure for the record
- 3 | that it's clear.
- 4 Based on your professional experience and your review
- 5 of the documents we discussed, do you think that the debtor's
- 6 appeal in their opening brief raises issues that you think
- 7 | need to be explored further?
- 8 A I think it has merit, but I also think I could probably
- 9 | resolve these with the -- settling with the creditors.
- 10 | Q Okay. But --
- 11 A But it never got to that level.
- 12 | Q Okay. But, again, in terms of the opening brief and
- 13 the issues raised in there, do you think that those are
- 14 | issues that need to be further explored by the trustee?
- 15 | A Oh, absolutely, because the mistakes are so large, you
- 16 | know, we're talking several millions of dollars.
- 17  $\parallel$ Q Okay. And did you review the preliminary objections to
- 18 | the GPDEV and the Simons' claims?
- 19 | A I did.
- 20 | Q And did you review them before they were filed?
- 21 | A (No verbal response.)
- 22 | Q Did you approve the preliminary objections before they
- 23 | were filed in court?
- 24 | A Yes, I did.
- 25 | Q Okay. And do you agree with those statements made in

```
the preliminary objections?
 1
 2
          Yes, I do.
 3
          Okay.
 4
               MR. CARICKHOFF: I don't have any further
 5
    questions for Mr. Miller.
               THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Moody, anything by way of
 6
 7
    sort of redirect/cross?
 8
               MR. MOODY: Your Honor, my colleague Len Collins
 9
    is far more familiar with the underlying case and he asked if
10
   he could do the correct cross-questioning for Mr. Miller?
               THE COURT: Under the circumstances, I will permit
11
12
   that.
13
               So, Mr. Collins, you can cross-examine Mr. Miller.
14
               MR. COLLINS: All right.
15
                           CROSS-EXAMINATION
   BY MR. COLLINS:
16
17
          Mr. Miller, good afternoon.
18
   Α
         How are you?
19
   Q
          I'm good.
20
          That's good.
   Α
21
          So, my understanding is that you testified on direct
22
    that you spent about 65 hours on this case; is that fair to
23
   say?
          That's not true. That's not what I testified to.
24
   Α
25
          Well, help me understand what you testified to.
```

- 1 || A So, I --
- $2 \parallel Q$  Well, just a moment. Let me ask the question.
- 3 | A Okay. I thought you did.
- 4 | Q So, as I understand -- sir --
- 5 | A I thought you said, "What did you testify to?"
- 6 | I was going to answer your question. I'm sorry.
- 7  $\mathbb{Q}$  Okay. Let's just take it one question at a time.
- 8 So, my understanding from your testimony is that you
- 9 | spent 65 hours, but I'm not exactly sure on what. So, can
- 10 | you tell us what those 65 hours that you spent --
- 11 | A Reviewing those documents you spent to me.
- 12 || Q Okay.
- 13 | A I've spent over a hundred -- about a hundred and fifty
- 14 hours, a hundred and fifty-some hours.
- 15 | Q So, about a month? You spent a full month on this
- 16 | case?
- 17 | A Yeah. There's a lot of documents to review -- 65 hours
- 18 | of reviewing documents.
- 19  $\|Q\|$  Okay. So, did you review the entire case file?
- 20 A No, I did not -- what do you mean by "the entire case
- 21 ||file"?
- 22 ||Q Well, are you familiar with the ECF system and the way
- 23 | documents are logged into the ECF system?
- 24 Are you talking about the bankruptcy's ECF system? I
- 25 | don't understand your question.

- 1 ||Q No, I'm talking about the trial court's ECF system.
- 2 | Have you reviewed the trial's -- the trial court's
- 3 ||file?
- 4 | A I do not have access to that.
- $5 \parallel Q$  Okay. So, you reviewed the initial brief that was
- 6 | filed by TSI, correct?
- 7 | A I reviewed the documents you gave me and the documents
- 8 | that Mr. Gellert gave to me, with respect to the litigation.
- 9 Q With all due respect --
- 10 | A And I can't tell you -- there's certain documents I
- 11 | can't say which specific documents I reviewed.
- 12 | Q With all due respect, I sent you more than 35,000 pages
- 13 || in records, right?
- 14 | A Okay. I knew it was a lot.
- 15 | Q Okay. And you didn't review all of those records, did
- 16 || you?
- 17 || A I did not.
- 18 | Q Okay. And you wouldn't have context to review those
- 19 | records in the first place, would you?
- 20 | A I wouldn't have what -- I couldn't hear that word.
- 21 | Q Context. You wouldn't have context to review those
- 22 | records.
- 23 A No, I expected to review the records and then get the
- 24 | context from you and I never got that context --
- 25 Q Did you ever ask --

- 1 | A -- if I had questions.
- $2 \parallel Q$  Sir, did you ever put those questions in writing?
- $3 \parallel A \qquad I \text{ did not.}$
- 4 Q Okay. And so, you say that you asked those questions
- 5 during your telephone calls with us?
- 6 A No. I wanted to go down that path. I started to ask
- 7 | those questions after we talked about your rathole comment
- 8 | and then it got quickly -- you didn't really want to get
- 9 | involved in that. We'll do it later.
- 10 | THE COURT: All right. So, I'm going to
- 11 | interrupt. I'm going to interrupt -- both of you -- I'm
- 12 | going to interrupt you now.
- 13 Mr. Moody [sic], I'm going to give you some amount
- 14 of latitude to conduct cross-examination, but I want you to
- 15 give careful thought to whether the questions you're asking
- 16 | actually bear on any question that's in front of me today.
- I understand that sometimes in litigation, parties
- 18 | get angry with each other -- that's okay -- and you get some
- 19 | latitude for cross-examination, but I do want to be mindful
- 20 that there has to be some bearing on a dispute that is before
- 21 | me in order for it to be properly part of your examination.
- 22 BY MR. COLLINS:
- 23 ||Q Just so that I understand, Mr. Miller, you raised -- I
- 24 | believe you raised in one of the filings, in a more recent
- 25 | filing, a claim that the appeal discusses a jurisdictional

```
1
    issue.
 2
         Do you remember that?
          I do.
 3
          Okay. Are you aware that Judge Hinkle found that the
 4
   jurisdictional issue turned on documents that were, in his
   words, "inauthentic"?
         I am not aware of that.
 7
          Okay. Isn't that something that you would need to be
 8
   aware of in order to make a determination as to the validity
10
   of the appeal?
          If one item gets denied in an appeal, it doesn't make
11
   the entire appeal invalid.
12
13
          The things that I am an expert on and that I would have
14
   knowledge about -- I am not a lawyer --
15
   Q
          Okay.
16
         -- as I testified, I'm a CPA --
17
         Okay.
18
         -- (indiscernible), a CFE --
19
         So --
20
          -- fraud, and things of that nature, that's my area of
21
   expertise. I'm a CPA --
22
         Are --
23
         -- that's what I testified to when I reviewed the
```

25 | Q All right. That's not -- sir, you're not being

24

appeal --

- 1 | responsive to my question.
- 2 | A Can you let me answer my question?
- 3  $\|Q\|$  Well, you're not responding to the question.
- 4 A I think I am.
- 5 Q I just asked you if you were aware. You said you were
- 6 | not. That's the answer.
- 7 THE COURT: All right. So, I think I understand
- 8 | that much.
- 9 Mr. Moody [sic], why don't you -- let's do this
- 10 | one at a time. Mr. Moody, why don't you ask a question and
- 11 | then we'll give Mr. Miller the chance to answer.
- 12 MR. COLLINS: And, Your Honor, just so the record
- 13 | is clear, this is Leonard Collins. I know it's --
- 14 | THE COURT: Oh, I apologize, Mr. Collins. My
- 15 | fault. I --
- 16 MR. COLLINS: It's okay.
- 17 | THE COURT: That one's on me. My apologies.
- 18 || Go ahead, Mr. Collins. Let me give you another
- 19 | Chance.
- 20 MR. COLLINS: It is confusing. It's got
- 21 Mr. Moody's name on the screen.
- 22 THE COURT: It's -- I should know -- well,
- 23 | nevertheless, I should be able to know the difference, so my
- 24 | apologies there.
- 25 BY MR. COLLINS:

- 1 Q Mr. Miller, are you aware that TSI's accounting expert 2 did not testify at trial?
- 3 | A Who was his expert? Who was their expert?

enough to know which witness was which.

- 4 Q The expert who's referred to in the appellate brief, he 5 never testified at trial.
- 6 Are you aware of that?

11

- 7 A Who is he? I mean, I can't answer that question unless 8 you give me a name.
- 9 Q He's an individual from KPMG. I can go back through 10 the records. I would be shocked if you knew the record well
- 12 A I knew that KPMG was -- their accounting expert, I knew someone did testify, but he did not work at KPMG. So, now that you've identified KPMG, I can answer, yes, he did not testify, or he or she. I don't even know if it was a male or female.
  - Q The gentleman from KPMG did not testify, correct?
- 18 | A That's what I understand.
- 19 Q And the expert report that TSI prepared was not issued 20 or offered to the jury at trial, correct?
- 21 THE COURT: If he knows.
- 22 THE WITNESS: Well, I wasn't -- I didn't read the 23 trial transcript, so I don't know what was offered.
- 24 | THE COURT: Okay.
- 25 THE WITNESS: But if I can see the transcript --

- 1 BY MR. COLLINS:
- 2 | Q Fair enough. Fair enough. Fair enough.
- But the appeal acts as if those documents were actually 4 entered into the record; isn't that right?
- 5 | A The appeal -- I read the appeal. I believed it --
- 6 0 Correct.
- 7 A -- was a factual appeal. I didn't sit there and audit
- 8 ||it.

- 9 Q Correct.
- But the appeal refers to documents that were never ever offered into evidence at trial, correct?
- 12 | A I don't know that.

they're welcome to.

- 13  $\|Q\|$  The appeal suggests that --
- MR. CARICKHOFF: Your Honor, he's testifying at this point.
- THE COURT: Yeah, so, Mr. Collins, let me suggest
  that I think I can take judicial notice of what the appellate
  brief says and so, therefore, to the extent the parties want,
  at argument, to argue whatever they want about that brief,
- But I'm not sure that -- what's relevant here, I
  think, if it is, but at most of what's relevant is the nature
  of Mr. Miller's examination before he filed the objection. I
  think I've heard about that and I understand, in broad
  strokes, what he did and didn't do.

- And I don't want to -- I want to give you a fair

  chance to put on an appropriate record, but I believe that I

  understand what I need to understand in order to get to the

  bottom of that question.
- 5 BY MR. COLLINS:
- 6 Q Sir, is it uncommon for a party to file an appeal and 7 then file for bankruptcy?
- 8 | A Could you repeat that question again.
- 9 | Q Is it uncommon for a party to -- who goes into
- 10 | bankruptcy as a result of litigation, to file an appeal and
- 11 | then file bankruptcy?
- 12 | A I don't think it's uncommon.
- 13 Q Okay. In your experience, have -- well, let me take a 14 step back.
- Have you taken any is steps to pursue the appeal in this case?
- 17 A I have spoke -- I have not personally spoken -- my
  18 attorney's spoken to the Bresky Law Firm.
- 19 | Q Okay. Have you moved to lift the stay of the appeal?
- 20 A Not yet. And I don't know if -- right now, you know,
- 21 | I'm more concerned about collecting \$30 million. If I
- 22 | collect \$30 million, your client is paid.
- 23 Q Sir, in terms of the appeal, what other steps have been 24 taken to pursue that appeal?
- 25 MR. CARICKHOFF: Your Honor, this is irrelevant.

The appeal has been stayed. There's nothing that 1 2 needs to be done with respect to the appeal right now. I'm not really sure where this is going. 3 THE COURT: So, Mr. Collins, you've asked whether 4 5 he's filed the motion to lift the stay. He believe he 6 testified the answer to that is no, and whether he testified 7 to that or not, I can get the answer to that from my docket. 8 If there's anything else that you need to ask about the status of the appeal, I'll give you a chance, but 9 10 I'm not sure what else you need. BY MR. COLLINS: 11 12 Mr. Miller, do you agree that there's a dispute, a bona fide dispute between yourself and creditors, GPDEV and Simons 13 Exploration? 14 15 MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection, Your Honor; calls for a legal conclusion. 16 17 THE COURT: I actually don't -- in fairness, it 18 depends on what the question is. 19 Do you -- Mr. Moody [sic], why don't you ask that 20 question in a way in which I think it's clearer what you're 21 referring to. 22 MR. COLLINS: Sure. 23 THE COURT: Let me -- look, here's the -- to the 24 extent you're asking him, is there a bona fide dispute about

your proof of claim, that calls for a legal conclusion.

MR. COLLINS: I'm not.

THE COURT: To the extent you're asking him if there's a disagreement about business strategy, that strikes me as basically irrelevant, but if you've got a question that matters, let me give you a chance to ask it.

BY MR. COLLINS:

- Q Well, Mr. Miller, you suggested in your filing, in an attempt to oppose the trustee election that, essentially -- and you can correct me if I'm wrong -- Mr. Simons and Mr. Peterson were doing it because they were concerned about the appeal; is that fair to say?
- A Well, you first said that I didn't file the objection because of the trustee election. I was -- you know, I have to file that objection, if you call for an election and a claim is filed.

If you didn't file a claim, then I wouldn't have filed an objection to your proof of claim. And the issue is --

- Q That's not what I'm talking about --
- 19 A Pardon?

Well, you asked such a long question, so now let's go to the second part of your question. What was it?

Q  $\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,$  I just want to be sure you understand the question.

So, would you agree that a document was filed on your behalf as the interim trustee, challenging Simons and Peterson -- GPDEV and Simons Exploration's right to vote?

- 1 A I don't think we filed a document challenging your 2 right to vote; we filed an objection to your claim.
  - Q Let me try and clarify and you tell me if you're aware of it, but my understanding is that before this proceeding, there were several documents filed by creditors and by the

interim trustee with regard to this particular hearing.

7 Are you familiar with those documents?

- A You'd have to show me the documents if you're going to test my familiarity with a specific document.
- 10 || Q | Well --

- 11 | A And I'll -- I can answer questions on this specific document.
  - Q Well, wouldn't you agree that Mr. Peterson for GPDEV and Mr. Simons for Simons Exploration, have a genuine dispute with you about how to proceed? Wouldn't you agree that they really disagree with what you're doing?
  - A No, I think you do, but I don't think they did. They seemed like reasonable people on the phone. They didn't get upset when I was going after the fee and the claim.

THE COURT: All right. So --

THE WITNESS: They knew I was trying to help
Bering Straits. They know because of the business, that that
would be the quickest way to resolve this.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Collins, I'm inclined to -- look, I understand where you're going. And I actually think

```
the facts you need to make the argument you need to make are
 1
 2
    in the record. I don't want to interfere with reasonable
    cross-examination, but it's not clear to me that you need to,
 3
    you know, continue further, unless, again -- again, I want to
 4
 5
    with respectful of the parties' rights to put on their case,
 6
   but it's not clear you need to keep going.
 7
               MR. COLLINS: I appreciate the Court's indulgence.
 8
    If it's okay, I'd like to confer with counsel and we may
 9
    conclude. I just want to be sure --
10
               THE COURT: Certainly.
               MR. COLLINS: -- leaving on the table.
11
12
               Just a moment.
13
          (Pause)
               MR. CARICKHOFF: Your Honor, while they're
14
15
    conferring, can you give me a minute to get a glass of water?
16
               THE COURT: Certainly. Why don't we recess for
17
    three minutes and come back at 4:27.
18
               MR. CARICKHOFF: Thank you.
19
               THE COURT: So, with that, we stand in recess.
20
          (Recess taken at 4:24 p.m.)
21
          (Proceedings resumed at 4:27 p.m.)
22
               THE COURT: Okay. This is Judge Goldblatt.
23
               We are back on the record. I think where we left,
   Mr. Collins was conferring about whether he had further
24
25
    questions for Mr. Miller.
```

```
Mr. Collins, do you?
 1
 2
               MR. COLLINS: I -- I apologize. Hopefully -- no,
 3
   no, no -- wait. I'm sorry.
 4
               I'm trying to -- all right. I'm trying to
 5
   manipulate Mr. Moody's (indiscernible) and I ran into some
 6
    difficulty, but I think we're okay now.
 7
               We have a couple of other questions for
 8
   Mr. Miller, but not -- maybe five minutes, maybe less.
 9
               THE COURT: Okay. You can proceed.
10
               MR. COLLINS: Sure.
                    CROSS-EXAMINATION (CONTINUED)
11
   BY MR. COLLINS:
12
13
       Mr. Miller, will you agree that you did not raise
    objections to the qualifications of Mr. Workman at the 341
14
15
   meeting?
               MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection, Your Honor.
16
17
               I think that's noted in the U.S. Trustee's report
18
   of election. Those issues as to the eligibility of
19
   Mr. Workman were raised at the election and they were noted
   by the U.S. Trustee in their report.
20
21
               Mr. Workman was not there and was not available to
22
   be questioned.
23
               THE COURT: In any event, it seems to me whether
   those issues were raised at the meeting or not are -- it's
24
25
   not clear to me that that makes a particular difference,
```

- 1 given where we are.
- So, you can answer the question, but I'm not sure
- 3 | that the answer makes a ton of difference.
- 4 MR. COLLINS: Well, let me strike the question and
- 5 | ask another one.
- 6 THE COURT: Okay.
- 7 | BY MR. COLLINS:
- 8 | Q Sir -- Mr. Miller, you're the trustee on many, many
- 9 cases currently; is that correct?
- 10 | A Yes.
- 11 ||Q How many cases do you currently have?
- 12 | A I could look it up if you want. I don't think I have
- 13 | the paperwork here.
- 14 | 0 Is it more than 20?
- 15 A Oh, yeah. It's -- yeah, more than 20, sure. You can
- 16 have more than 20 individuals open at any one point in time.
- 17 | Q Okay. And how many new cases do you get over the
- 18 | course of a month?
- 19 | A Are you talking corporate cases or are you talking
- 20 | individual cases?
- 21 0 Both.
- 22 | A Okay. Individual cases, because of the pandemic and
- 23 | things of that nature, we're averaging about eight a month
- 24 | and they usually get resolved within the month. I mean, a
- 25 | couple may turn into a massive case.

You know, coincidentally, or just prior to the conversion of this case, I got six corporate cases from the same 341 meeting, and so -- yeah, the 341 date, which was the same date as this one, but they were the only corporate cases that I received in 2022.

- Q Okay. During the 341 meeting on April 28th, where this case was addressed, personally, do you recall that meeting?
- 8 | A I do.

1

2

3

4

5

6

- 9 Q Okay. And wouldn't you agree that the meeting was 10 scheduled to begin at 10:00 a.m.?
- 11 A Well, that was what the calendar was, yes, but there
  12 was many -- like I said, there were six corporate cases on
  13 the calendar that day.
- 14 | Q Right. And which case went last?
- 15 A Which was scheduled for being last was this case.
- 16 Q Okay. And would you agree that it took at least four 17 hours to get to this case?
- 18 A I don't know how long we took. We had six cases and,
  19 you know, whatever it took, it took.
- 20 | O Five hours? Could it have taken six hours?
- 21 A I don't know how long we took.
- Q Would you expect everyone associated with the 341
  meeting to remain on hold for six hours, without notice as to
  when they were going to be called?
- 25 A The only person I heard that left, allegedly left, was

- 1 | Workman.
- $2 \parallel Q$  Right.
- 3 And that's because you said he was there and got off
- 4 the phone, but I did not see -- you know, I did not have
- 5 | anything on the -- on my computer saying that he had actually
- 6 | called in or anything like that. He may have. I just don't
- 7 | know. But I don't know if he was there or not there.
- But if he was interested in being a trustee, you know,
- 9 one of the primary things of a trustee is you treat your
- 10 cases importantly. That's why I have 150 hours into this
- 11 | case and he's missed two meetings now.
- 12 | Q Help me understand this. You've got 150 hours into
- 13 | this case, but you're holding 40 other cases?
- 14 || A Yeah.
- 15 | Q So, how do you -- do you not spend time on your other
- 16 || cases?
- 17 || A I do.
- 18  $\|Q\|$  So, how much -- how many hours are you billing a month?
- 19 | A I don't know, in a month, I bill over 2,000 in a year
- 20 | and it's not billed; it's recorded.
- 21 | Q So, you recorded -- you record 2,000 hours in a year,
- 22 || so that's, what, 180 a month?
- 23 A No, it's more than that, then, like, probably 200 --
- 24 | 2,000 -- four -- I mean, I'm just guessing at this point
- 25 (indiscernible) guess. But it's a lot. I work hard. I work

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1 really hard.
2 Q Okay.
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Q Okay. But as hard as you work, there are major facts that you're unaware of in this case; isn't that right?

MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection, Your Honor.

He's being belligerent at this point.

THE COURT: Well, it's not -- look, the -- my concern here isn't -- it's, frankly, more relevance than belligerence.

The question before me isn't: Who would do a better job and who's more dedicated?

I've got a much more specific statutory question, so I'm not sure this contest of who's harder-working, bears on anything before me.

So, with that, Mr. Collins, you can continue if you've got things that are germane to the things in front of me.

17 BY MR. COLLINS:

Q Would you agree that Mr. Workman has an office in Delaware?

A No.

Q Would you agree that the law firm does?

22 A I would agree that the same lawyers who are in
23 Philadelphia are listed as a Delaware office, but I have not
24 been able to find any permanent employees in Delaware.

Q I'm sorry, you went looking to see what employees the

law firm BakerHostetler has in Delaware?

A BakerHostetler -- I should have qualified -- bankruptcy employees. BakerHostetler, the lawyers that are assigned to the Delaware office are intellectual property lawyers and the same four intellectual property lawyers seem to be actually working in Philadelphia.

But you don't have that for Mr. Workman. Workman is the head of the office in Washington, D.C. Everything that I've been able to find searching on the internet says he just works solely out of Washington, D.C. He may be a partner in a multinational firm, but as I see in another cases, that is not — unless he has an office there, and staff, and all the requirements of the trustee, like, this office here is a Trustee's Office.

The United States Trustee comes and looks at this office. They meet with me. They come in for surprise visits and say, Oh, we're here, and I've got to be here. I have trustee offices with locks on them. They have to have locks. A trustee has to get, you know, audited or investigated by the FBI. And I will say that, you know, even if the trustee -- if I'm not the trustee, it's going to be another 60 to 80 days before the FBI says that Mr. Workman can be the

So, I will administer some of the things that I think need to be administered in the next 60 days or whatever.

trustee and I'll have the case for 60 or 80 days.

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Okay. Even though you spend a significant amount of
 1
 2
    time in Florida, the FBI issue hasn't been a problem for you?
          It hasn't been since 2003.
 3
 4
          Right. Thank you very much.
 5
   Α
          My office is in Philadelphia, primary office.
 6
               THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Collins, any further
 7
   questions for Mr. Miller?
 8
               MR. COLLINS: No, Your Honor.
 9
               THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Carickhoff, any redirect,
    as it were?
10
               MR. CARICKHOFF: No, Your Honor.
11
12
               THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Miller, you can step
   down. Thank you for your testimony.
13
14
               THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
15
               I apologize if I was very loud.
          (Witness excused)
16
17
               THE COURT: No issues with the volume. Thank you,
18
   Mr. Miller.
19
               Mr. Carickhoff, do you have any further witnesses
   to call?
20
21
               MR. CARICKHOFF: I do not, Your Honor.
22
               THE COURT: Okay. So, let's -- I just want to see
23
   if we can make sure we dotted our Is, with respect to the
    evidence.
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25
              Mr. Carickhoff, you said you at the outset you had
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1
    no concerns about the admission of the U.S. Trustee report.
 2
               Mr. Moody, any objection to the admissibility of
 3
    that report?
 4
               MR. COLLINS: No, Your Honor.
 5
               THE COURT: Okay. So, we'll treat that as
 6
    admitted.
 7
          (Exhibit received into evidence)
 8
               THE COURT: And let me ask this, I had thrown out
    what I thought were facts that were not actually disputable
 9
10
    as they relate to Mr. Workman, which is that, essentially,
    what Mr. Miller said, that his principal office is in
11
    Washington, D.C. and that he's a partner at a firm that has
12
13
    offices in Delaware and Philadelphia.
               Can those facts be treated as agreed among the
14
15
   parties or do we need evidence as to those facts?
16
               MR. MOODY: Your Honor, I believe that those facts
17
    are accurate. And our contention is that what he has
18
    constitutes having an office in the judicial --
               THE COURT: Right. No, I understand.
19
20
               There's a legal question that I need to decide --
21
               MR. MOODY: Certainly.
22
               THE COURT: -- and I want to make sure I
23
    understand, you know, as against what's facts.
24
               Mr. Carickhoff, anything -- any dispute as to
25
    those facts?
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MR. CARICKHOFF: I just want to be crystal clear 1 2 of what those facts are that you're asking me to agree to. I agree that Mr. Workman's office is in Washington, D.C. and I 3 agree that BakerHostetler looks to have a physical presence 4 5 in Philadelphia and Wilmington. 6 THE COURT: Okay. That -- those are the facts. 7 And, Mr. Moody, you're not -- you haven't, and 8 aren't proffering any evidence about how much time Mr. Workman, in fact, spends in any of those offices or about 9 10 where his residence is or anything like that, right? mean -- is that right? 11 12 MR. MOODY: Correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. All right. So, I think I 13 can -- if that's the record, I think I can address the 14 15 question whether that's sufficient as a matter of law. 16 And I take it, just so that we're all on the same 17 page, in terms of -- I mean, are there other documents beyond 18 the things that we've talked about, that anyone wants to move 19 into evidence, just so everyone has a fair opportunity? 20 (No verbal response) THE COURT: We've talked about the Eleventh 21 22 Circuit brief that was filed, of which I can take judicial 23 notice. Obviously, the pleadings that were previously filed 24 in the earlier hearing are before me and I can take notice of

25

them.

Mr. Carickhoff?

MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure. With respect to the exhibit list that we filed, I think all but the items regarding BakerHostetler, the Court could take judicial notice of. You could probably take judicial notice of what's on BakerHostetler's webpage, but, basically, with the parties agreeing to what those facts were, I don't think those three items on my exhibit list matter.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. CARICKHOFF: And so, I would just ask the Court to take judicial notice of the documents and our exhibits.

THE COURT: Mr. Moody, do you have any objection to that?

MR. MOODY: We do not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And are there other documents that you want to be moved in for any purpose?

MR. MOODY: Yes, Your Honor.

We conferred with Mr. Carickhoff yesterday and we filed an amended witness and exhibit list, found at Docket 80, because it didn't print out on my version.

We had conferred and I believe we thought that the Court could -- we didn't have any objections to anything other than Exhibits 44 through 47, I believe, and 55 and 56.

And these are all just documents that relate to

the underlying litigation. I don't think they're key or critical for the Court's analysis.

We would just move to enter the exhibits that have not been subject of objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Carickhoff, any objection to what you haven't objected to?

(Laughter)

MR. CARICKHOFF: I just want to be -- I just want the record to be clear, right.

So, what we -- what Mr. Moody and I talked about the other day were the items that were available on the various courts' dockets that Your Honor could take judicial notice of.

I said with respect to the things that Your Honor wasn't going to take judicial notice of, I had an issue with. So, if those are not being offered into evidence, then I'm okay and I don't have any issues.

THE COURT: All right. So, why don't we just -just so that we get clarity -- make sure that we are all
talking about the same documents.

So, with respect to the witness list that, or the exhibit list that, Mr. Moody, you submitted -- let me pull that up. Okay. So, I have in front of me, Docket 196, and that's the amended creditors' witness and exhibit list.

Is that what we're talking about?

MR. MOODY: Yes, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay. And with respect to the exhibits on the list, you're saying that the parties agree to 3 the admissibility of all of them except for which ones? 4 5 MR. CARICKHOFF: Your Honor, can you just -- I 6 apologize -- I'm just trying to find that document. Just bear with me. 7 8 THE COURT: Yeah, absolutely. Take a minute. 9 You're entitled to be -- for us all to be looking 10 at the same things. Let me give you a minute. 11 (Pause) 12 MR. CARICKHOFF: Okay. And it's Docket 196? 13 THE COURT: Yes, it is. MR. CARICKHOFF: Okay. 14 15 THE COURT: And so, just looking at it, Mr. Moody, 16 where you talking about Documents 49 through 56 being the 17 ones that are not agreed to? 18 MR. MOODY: I thought we were agreeable to all 19 being entered, other than Documents 44 to 47 and 55 and 56. 20 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Carickhoff, is that 21 consistent with your understanding? 22 MR. CARICKHOFF: Hey, Rick, can you please repeat 23 that, please. 24 MR. MOODY: 44 through 47 and then 55 and 56; I 25 think those were the ones that I had marked as you guys

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having an objection to.
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 2
               MR. CARICKHOFF: That's correct.
               THE COURT: Okay. So, those will not be admitted.
 3
   All of the others will be deemed admitted.
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 5
               MR. CARICKHOFF: I'm sorry, are you taking
 6
    judicial notice of?
 7
               THE COURT: Yes. These are all -- the others are
 8
   all documents that are on various other pleadings, so they're
 9
    subject to judicial notice.
10
               Is there anything else that is evidentiary that
    the parties would like to present?
11
12
          (No verbal response)
13
               THE COURT: Okay. Hearing nothing --
               MR. MOODY: On behalf --
14
15
               THE COURT: I'm sorry, go ahead.
16
               MR. MOODY: On behalf of the creditors, no, Your
17
   Honor.
18
               THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Carickhoff?
19
               MR. CARICKHOFF: No, Your Honor.
20
               THE COURT: Okay. So, now we have the record that
21
            Mr. Moody, it's your motion. Let me give you the
    we have.
22
    chance to make your argument.
23
               MR. MOODY: Certainly.
               Your Honor, this case presents a situation in
24
25
    which the largest creditors of the estate who had spent quite
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a bit of money in order to fight for the debtor leading up to this point, have the most to lose and they have significant investment in making sure that the best path going forward is done.

The evidence elicited demonstrated the difference of opinion between the trustee and creditors, who believe that the factually fraudulent, insider transfers should be pursued, at least until the *lis pendens* can be filed in order to protect potential disposition of assets.

Section 702 of the Code was allowed -- created, in order to allow for elections in limited situations. The creditors, GPDEV and Simons, are both holders of unstayed, final judgments that were decided by a jury.

It's not uncommon, as Mr. Miller admitted, it's not uncommon for someone who loses at a trial to file an appeal and then to later file for bankruptcy. The existence of the appeal, itself, we don't think is enough to render our claim disputed.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Moody, Mr. Carickhoff cites to some cases that say, Look, the question is just as of the time of the 341 meeting, was there a pending objection or not?

And if there was a pending objection, there's nothing else for you to do, Judge, and so, your job, Judge, is really simple: You have to answer the question whether

there was an objection filed at the time of the election. 1 2 I'm interested in your argument as to why that legal position is incorrect. 3 4 MR. MOODY: Certainly, Your Honor. 5 In the case of In re Amherst Tech, LLC, at 335 6 B.R. 502, 509. That was a Bankruptcy District of New 7 Hampshire opinion in 2000 --8 THE COURT: Yep, Judge Deasy's opinion. 9 MR. MOODY: Yes, Your Honor. 10 It was noted that it's not enough to merely file an objection to a claim in order to disqualify a creditor 11 from participation in an election. The objection cannot be 12 frivolous. It would be supported by more suspicion -- more 13 than mere suspicion and may not be interposed for an improper 14 15 purpose. 16 THE COURT: Okay. And what language in the Code 17 or Rules supports that statement of law? 18 MR. MOODY: What language in the Code or the 19 Rules? 20 Section 702 requires an allowable, undisputed 21 claim. Rule 2003 requires the filing of a proof of claim, 22 and then states that the claim must not be subject of an 23 objection by the time of the meeting. 24 I don't know if there's any section of the Code

that spells out that the claim -- that the objection must not

25

be frivolous. I think, as a general matter, objections to claims may not be frivolous or interposed for an improper purpose.

THE COURT: Can I ask you this question,

Mr. Moody: Is your suggestion that I conclude that there is
no objection to your claim or is it that what I should do is,
centrally, as a means of resolving the disputed election, is
to resolve the claim objection and say, There's an unstayed
judgment. It's an allowed claim and that'll be that.

Do you understand my question? I'm trying to wrap my head around what's the right analytic framework for what my job is here, and I'm just looking for your help in understanding that.

MR. MOODY: Certainly. I think it's the same analysis that would be undertaken for any objection to claim. The "objection to claim" filing, itself, is not enough; it must rise -- you know, if the claim has prima facie validity, the objection must -- the objecting party bears the burden to defeat the prima facie validity of the claim.

And our position here is that because of the manner in which objections were filed, the U.S. Trustee notified the interim trustee of the upcoming election and immediately, all of the claims that (indiscernible) were subject of an objection.

We can't -- we don't believe that the Code was

written so that an interim trustee could stay in, just by objecting to all the claims. And in this -- and, in fact, that's evidenced that there was an improper purpose; the improper purpose being that Mr. Miller wanted to stay in the role in this case against the will of the largest creditors.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

So, I understand your position there. Let me let you continue.

MR. MOODY: So, we had just said that GPDEV and Simons are holders of final judgments that are unstayed. No party claimed they were invalid in the course of litigation about the conversion or dismissal. If they were, you know, bogus claims, that certainly would have come up. The debtor would have been the first to raise it. The only time that it's been raised that these claims are invalid is on the eve of the election that we notified everyone would take place.

The case law, we agree, is scant. The only case that they point to is the <u>In re Williams</u> opinion. But if you read the facts of that case, it was far different. There was a large number of creditors that were -- would have been harmed if the one creditor who was being sued for preferential transfers and other -- and had filed a secured claim -- had prevailed in electing a true. We just think that was a far different factual circumstance.

In this case, it's like a -- as we said at the

beginning of the conversion argument or trial, it's effectively a two-party dispute. There are other creditors.

Most of them are lawyers for the debtor, most of whom received preferential transfers right before the filing. So -- but the real main parties are GPDEV, Simons. Bering Straits may have a claim. And there's another party called "Lindsay Blee" that may have a claim. The claims register only reflects seven claims.

If -- no matter which way the Court decides in this case, very different from <u>Williams</u>, if the Court finds in favor of the interim trustee, who the debtor supported and voted in favor of, the Court's finding that they're, you know, enabling the choice of the debtor.

And if you side in favor of the creditors, GPDEV and Simons, then you're deciding in favor of the creditors and we believe the Court has an obligation to -- the trustee has an obligation to work on behalf of the creditors and not the debtor. And we'd love to see a trustee inserted who would file insider actions to title -- potential assets.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Actually, Mr. Moody, before you go, let me ask you something else.

Assuming you're entitled to conduct an election, let me tell you why I have concerns about Mr. Workman's eligibility. And let me say, you know, Mr. Workman is a

well-known bankruptcy lawyer. I know him, myself.

My questions are not about anyone's competence or -- not about his competence -- I don't think the question in front of me is who will do the better job or who will paycheck the right strategy. I think I've got a pretty technical, statutory question.

And as I see it, there's very little case law on having to make sense of the requirements of 321 about resident or principal place (indiscernible) -- not the place -- the language of 321 is:

"Resides or has an office in the judicial district within which the case is pending, or in any judicial district adjacent to such district."

And what we have is this Ninth Circuit pre-Code case, <u>In re Drummond</u>, about Section 45 of the old Act. And there, the Ninth Circuit said, someone who spends a few hours a month in an office doesn't satisfy the requirements.

Now, I'm not here to engage in a conversation about whether -- what Section 321 requires, if it makes any sense, is good policy, or should be amended in light of the modern realities. That's -- those are interesting questions, but they're not for me. I've got the statute I have.

And, you know, there's this presumption that when Congress enacts a statute against the background of a prior judicial decision construing the prior statute, that it

mostly carries with it the judicial gloss that was put on the language before. So, what we've got is essentially the same language and a judicial gloss that says spending a few hours a month in a place isn't sufficient.

And, here, the record I've got is not even that

Mr. Workman spends a few hours a month in either,

Philadelphia or Wilmington, and so, I'm interested in hearing
why, in light of that, if you are right, that you get to -so, let me ask you two questions: If you're right that you
get to choose a trustee, what's the case, in light of the
questions I have, as to why Mr. Workman is qualified?

And, again, just to be clear, that's not about

And, again, just to be clear, that's not about whether I think he'd do a good job, but whether he satisfies the statutory requirements.

And, second, if I conclude that you are entitled to make an election, but that you haven't elected a qualified trustee, do you get another chance and why?

So, those are my questions, if they make any sense.

MR. MOODY: Thank you, Your Honor.

You're absolutely right; there's a dearth of recent or modern case law on interpretation of Section 322(a)(1). A competent person to perform the duties, I don't think that that is really a question. I think

Mr. Workman is very competent and having worked with him on

other similar cases in the past, I think he'd do a great job.

He doesn't reside in the judicial district in which the case
is pending, or in an adjacent district. I believe he resides
in D.C., but he has a nationwide practice.

And the language in Section 321 does just say,

"has an office in the judicial district." It is my

understanding that Mr. Workman helped to set up the Delaware

office and works out of there as an equity partner in the

firm and that --

MR. CARICKHOFF: Objection.

He's offering testimony.

THE COURT: Well, the record is what it is, and it's true that there is no evidence to that effect.

MR. MOODY: Right. I would say that, you know, the <u>Drummond</u> case was sort of before the modern day age of multinational law firms, where in my former firm, we could work out of any office that we wish to, depending on the case. And we would argue that being a member in that, in a firm with offices that, you know, that that qualifies.

THE COURT: All right. I understand that.

Okay. So, can you turn to -- if I disagree with you about that, can you turn to my next -- the -- the, what if you lose that? What if you win on being allowed to elect a trustee, but lose on the election of Mr. Workman?

MR. MOODY: Yes, Your Honor.

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I believe we should be allowed to have an
 1
 2
    opportunity to name another trustee who meets the
    requirements of the Code if Mr. Workman is deemed ineligible.
 3
    We have had discussions with other backup, potential trustees
 4
 5
    who would also be very qualified.
               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Moody.
 6
 7
               Anything else from you?
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               MR. MOODY: No, Your Honor. Thank you for your
 9
    time.
10
               THE COURT:
                          Thank you.
               Okay. Mr. Carickhoff?
11
12
               MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure, Your Honor.
13
               And just let me -- I don't know if you wanted to
    start on the 321 issue or if you want to go to --
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15
               THE COURT: I'm happy to let you start wherever
16
    you'd like and then I'll rudely interrupt you and take you
17
    off of what you were trying to talk about and bring you
18
    somewhere else.
          (Laughter)
19
20
                                That's all right.
               MR. CARICKHOFF:
21
               THE COURT: That's what I do all the time, so
22
    there's no reason that I should treat you differently.
23
               MR. CARICKHOFF: I appreciate that.
               So, why don't we stay on the topic of Section 321
24
25
    and the case law that interprets 321. As Your Honor pointed
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out, the <u>Drummond</u> case was determined under the Bankruptcy

Act. Much of that same language continued into the

Bankruptcy Code.

So, you'd have <u>Drummond</u>, which was decided in 1969, which said that the purpose of that residential or office requirement was to assure that the trustee would be present and available in the judicial district for consultation and advice. That's what <u>Drummond</u> says and that was 1969.

Then, you get to the, we'll call it the "Martech case," which was the Ninth Circuit, 1996. And many years have passed, technologies kind of improved, and the Martech Court says:

"Congress' directive concerning a location of a trustee's office must be complied with not just technically, but so as to serve the spirit of the rule; the rule is not to be probed for loopholes."

And in reaching its decision, <u>Martech</u> noted that, because:

"The <u>Drummond</u> court emphasized the trustee's physical availability in a judicial district, the fact that the new technology has made communication and travel easier is not significant."

And that's at 852 in Martech.

THE COURT: Okay. But Mr. Carickhoff, just -- let

me just -- can we just -- I want to be clear on what I'm deciding and not deciding.

If I were to conclude that Mr. Workman doesn't reside in Delaware or in an adjacent district, and if I were to conclude that his firm's having an office in Delaware or in an adjacent district was insufficient, and I thought, I'm highly confident he's going to be perfectly available; it's not a problem, he could be here all the time, would that make him eligible?

MR. CARICKHOFF: No, it would not.

THE COURT: Okay. So, the way I'm -- I just want to make sure that we're all thinking about it the same way, because there's all this discussion about whether he showed up here or didn't show up there, and there's case laws about the reasons for the requirement. But it seems to me the requirement is either met or it's not met, and there's neither, you know, occasion, nor necessity for me to make any finding one way or the other about whether Mr. Workman would be able to be present in the jurisdiction and do the job well, if I think the statutory requirements, on their face, aren't met.

Am I thinking about that wrong?

MR. CARICKHOFF: No, you're not; you're thinking about it the right way.

And the cases that interpret it, Your Honor, look

at the point in time before the election starts. It's not sufficient that you show up, once the election has commenced, and say, I'm here, thanks for the job.

THE COURT: Okay. And so --

MR. CARICKHOFF: You have to have established that before the election.

THE COURT: Right. And so while we're on the topic, if I were to find -- and I'm not prejudging it -- but if I were to find that the creditors were entitled to make an election and elected someone who was not eligible, do you dispute that they be given -- that they'd been entitled to another chance to elect someone who is?

MR. CARICKHOFF: Yes, I do. I do dispute that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. What's the basis?

MR. CARICKHOFF: I think the case law indicates that they to have the candidate at the time of the election that's eligible. And if they fail, they don't get a do-over.

And the whole point of the election process and the reason there's such a low standard for what is a disputed claim. Is to make this a "quick and dirty" process so that the Chapter 7 case can proceed with a permanent trustee.

And having a second bite at the apple, after this has already dragged on for a substantial amount of time, just flies in the face of that.

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THE COURT: Okay. And so, what's the case law
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 2
    that supports the view that they don't get a second bite at
    the apple?
 3
 4
               MR. CARICKHOFF: I didn't realize that this was
 5
    going to be a question, Your Honor. I don't have it at my
 6
    fingertips. I'm happy to submit something after the
 7
    hearing --
 8
               THE COURT: Okay.
 9
               MR. CARICKHOFF: -- if the Court would like?
10
               THE COURT: That's fine.
               MR. CARICKHOFF: That's no problem.
11
12
               THE COURT: I am interested. Again, I don't know
    if I'm going to get to that question, but I'm interested.
13
14
               So, why don't I let you continue, Mr. Carickhoff.
15
               MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure. So, I think that
16
    addresses 321; again, while, you know, BakerHostetler may
17
    have offices in Wilmington and Philadelphia, and Workman, his
18
    office is in Washington, D.C., and there's nothing in the
19
    record that tends to suggest anything other than that. So,
20
    on that basis, he fails 321 because he's not here.
21
    say, "not here," he doesn't have that office in this district
22
    or in an adjacent district, okay.
23
               With respect to whether or not the disputed
    claimants have the ability to vote, I think 702(a) is clear.
24
25
    It has Section 1, 2, and 3, under it. Basically, Section 1
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says you can vote as long as you have a disputed and 1 2 unsecured claim. Section 2 says, you can't have a material, adverse interest of the creditors. And Section 3 says you 3 can't be an insider. 4 5 We're not oh -- nobody is fighting over Number 3. 6 THE COURT: Right. Right. 7 So, let's talk about both, (1) and (2). And, 8 look, can I ask you: Can we start with (1), and, in 9 particular -- and, look, there's also the language of the 10 rule, of Rule 2003, that has something to do with how I resolve the dispute when there's a contested election. 11 MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure. 12 13 THE COURT: In your view, is the extra -- right. You so, you say on the one hand, Look, the 14 15 question is just whether it was disputed at the 341 and if the creditor -- if there's an objection filed at the 341, 16 17 that's the beginning and end of the analysis and we're done. 18 But you all -- and there are some cases that say 19 that, but even the cases that say that don't seem to mean it, 20 right? 21

Because they all go on to say, Yeah, unless it's, you know, as you say, unfounded, or, you know, frivolous or something like that -- and I have no idea what the basis for that qualification is. It seems, frankly, just made up.

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But, so why don't you explain to me what you think

the relevant, legal rule is here.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure, Your Honor.

I think the relevant, when we're talking about whether something is disputed or not, I think the relevant rule is Bankruptcy Rule 2003(b)(3), and that basically says that a creditor is entitled to vote at a meeting if they file a proof of claim or are writing in advance, unless an objection is made to the claim.

And there was an objection made to that claim, so, under Bankruptcy Rule 2003(b), they're not entitled to vote.

It's disputed.

And then kind of getting into the case law, Your Honor, where Your Honor had mentioned courts say this or that, I think it's -- and we cite the Yip v Frank [sic] decision in our case --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. CARICKHOFF: -- which says that it is the beginning and the end. If there's an objection pending, and you acknowledge that it's disputed, you don't have a right to vote, and then the Court's -- to what Your Honor's point is, they say, No, you know, they set a very low bar, because they don't want the Court to engage in a minitrial or an evidentiary trial.

And what they look at is they look to see if the objection was groundless or frivolous.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Carickhoff, let me -
I've got a couple of questions here.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure.

THE COURT: First, Mr. Moody makes the point, when Congress adopted 702 nondebtor to give creditors the opportunity to elect a trustee, at least sometimes, and he says, essentially, it would be crazy to read this to say that an incumbent trustee, an interim trustee, can essentially insulate themselves and defeat the right that Congress meant to give creditors, if what he does is -- if the interim trustee just shows up and files objections right before the 341 meeting and says, Therefore, I get to keep my job. You have no rights.

And I'll tell you the record of what happened in this case is, to my mind, somewhat unbecoming. And I'm interesting in hearing why your reading wouldn't operate to nullify the creditor's right under Section 702.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure, Your Honor.

And I think that the -- an interim trustee is -- and there's cases that say that -- is in the best position to be able to object to claims. And in terms of putting the creditor body on notice as a whole as to what the potential issues are --

THE COURT: Okay. But, Mr. Carickhoff, let me cut you off.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure. 1 2 THE COURT: Sure, the interim trustee is in the best position to object to claims, but is there any reason to 3 4 file them for the purposes of the estate, as opposed to the 5 purposes of the interim trustee? Any reason to file them 6 right before the 341 meeting, other than to protect his own 7 job? 8 MR. CARICKHOFF: It's to allow the other creditors to know if there are potential issues with proofs of claim 9 10 that are filed. The other creditors aren't going to go 11 through that task. 12 It's to let the Office of the United States Trustee know what potential issues are with the potential 13 creditors that may be voting at the election. So, it's, I'll 14 15 call it more of a "gatekeeping" function, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Let me let you continue. 16 17 MR. CARICKHOFF: Okay. I thought I answered you. 18 THE COURT: Okay. I mean, continue your argument. 19 But, actually, let me ask you my next question --20 MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure. 21 THE COURT: -- which is, so the -- well, let me 22 try to ask it in the simplest way. 23 The Rule says, essentially, if there's a dispute

with respect to an election, the Court should resolve it.

And my question is, do I have the authority, in

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your view, to resolve the dispute by making a determination as to the allowance of the claims if I think that's an easy thing to do? Is that within my discretion?

MR. CARICKHOFF: No.

THE COURT: Why not?

MR. CARICKHOFF: I think the way the Bankruptcy

Code and Rule used to be written, was to allow the Court to

do some kind of temporary claim allowance. That was written

out of the Code and the Rules, and because it was written out

of the Code and the rules, it should be instructive to Your

Honor that you don't have the ability to do that --

THE COURT: So --

MR. CARICKHOFF: -- in this context, and this is a "quick and dirty" process.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Carickhoff, let me suggest a different inference from the same legislative fact.

It is true that the Rules used to say you could temporarily allow for voting purposes only. That was stricken out, as you say.

That was stricken out, because that's inconsistent with the rule, with the statute, because the statute says that if it's disputed, it can't vote. If and if you allow it only for voting purposes, that's an acknowledgment that it's disputed, right? That's why it's only interim allowance or temporary allowance, is because it remains disputed.

So, doing that would be inconsistent with the 1 2 statute; on the other hand, if I can make a final decision, simply as a matter of law, like, for example, by application 3 of ordinary preclusion principles, then there's nothing 4 5 temporary about it and there's no longer a dispute. 6 So, why can't I do that? 7 MR. CARICKHOFF: Why can't you do that? 8 Well, first of all, our objection was couched as 9 preliminary. As Your Honor is aware, in this court, when you 10 file objections, you're supposed to make all of them at one 11 point, which is why we were careful to call this a "preliminary objection." So, we would want the opportunity 12 13 to supplement that. 14 So, (a), I think it's premature, and, (b), I don't 15 think that's what the -- I don't think that's what the 16 Bankruptcy Rules allow you to do on a 2003(a), and I don't think that's what the spirit of 702 does. 17 18 THE COURT: Okay. MR. CARICKHOFF: And I think the cases are pretty 19 20 consistent in that regard, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Okay. I understand that. 22 MR. CARICKHOFF: And then, just -- if I could 23 just -- I just want to be clear. There is a lot of this, you 24 know, the trustee rushed to file these claim objections, you 25 know, at the last minute.

Before the 341 meeting, as Mr. Miller indicated, that they had held themselves out as "secured creditors" and it wasn't until the day before the trustee election, because they wanted to have an election, that they filed unsecured proofs of claim. So, in terms of the timing, they're the ones that waited until the day before the 341 meeting to file their proofs of claim and we did file timely objections to those claims before the 341 meeting. Just -- a lot was made over the timing, again, that the claims were not filed until the day before the 341 meeting.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that.

MR. CARICKHOFF: All right. So, I -
(indiscernible) I don't know if Your Honor has any other

questions for me. I'm happy to kind of walk through kind of

what -- where we are.

You know, I think we kind of touched on what I think the cases are. And having the objection in place makes it disputed. I also want to kind of go through the <u>Williams</u> case, because I think that's important, and I know that Mr. Moody had touched on the Williams decision.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. CARICKHOFF: And, really, when you get to the heart of a lot of these cases, Your Honor, the focus is really, is there -- if the creditors have the ability to elect the trustee, is it -- is there a potential that there's

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really a conflict of interest? Are they picking their
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    opponent, right --
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               THE COURT: Okay. Now, can I ask you this
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    question, Mr. Carickhoff?
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               MR. CARICKHOFF: -- on this docket.
               THE COURT: I understand that --
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               MR. CARICKHOFF: Surely.
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               THE COURT: -- as it relates to the 702(a)(2)
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    consideration, do they have a materially adverse interest?
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               MR. CARICKHOFF:
                                Yes?
               THE COURT: Williams talks about that as an (a)(1)
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   point, and that doesn't make any sense to me. That seems to
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    render (a)(2) meaningless. It seems that's exactly what
    (a)(2) is there to address.
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               Do you agree with me?
               MR. CARICKHOFF: Can you repeat that?
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               THE COURT: Yes.
                                 So, Williams talks about not
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    picking your opponent in the context of an appeal. But, you
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    know, an appeal from a claim is just one of many ways in
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    which over the course of a -- in the bankruptcy estate, a
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    particular creditor could have an interest that is adverse to
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    the estate, where they could find themselves opposite the
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    trustee. They could have a -- they could have been paid a
   preference. They could have received a fraudulent
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    conveyance. They could have a disputed claim. They could be
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parties to an appeal.

And it seems to me that the way that that cluster of issues is addressed is through (a)(2), which says, Look, if it's material, then you can't vote, and the judge makes a determination about materiality based on the whole record.

And it seems to me that's the mechanism for dealing with choosing your opponent, is the materially adverse requirement of (a)(2), not the, is it disputed under (a)(1), which is about, essentially, is this person really a creditor or not?

MR. CARICKHOFF: Okay. So --

THE COURT: Do you agree with that way of thinking, that that (indiscernible)?

MR. CARICKHOFF: Well, here's what I will say. I understand the point Your Honor is trying to make. And part of my argument was going to be, you know, I think that we get to the claim is disputed on one of two grounds under 702(a): one, there were claim objections that were filed in advance of the 341 meeting, okay?

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. CARICKHOFF: -- and we don't think they were frivolous. You heard from the trustee, who spent over 60 hours reviewing --

THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask you about that, Mr. Carickhoff. Can I stop you for a second?

1 MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure.

THE COURT: There's a judgment -- there's a judgment against the debtor.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Yes.

THE COURT: That judgment, it is unstayed, and it's an appeal, but the appeal doesn't interfere with the binding force of the judgment. So, in view of that, why isn't the objection, for my purposes, frivolous, which is, I've got a controlling judgment. I've got to give it effect. You can appeal that, as long -- and just like any other time there's a judgment, that's subject to an appeal, the preclusive effect could be reversed.

But for purposes of what I've got to do, I've got a binding judgment. You know, the Supreme Court has said perfectly clearly in <a href="Heiser v Woodruff">Heiser v Woodruff</a>, that ordinary preclusion applies in claims allowance proceedings. And so, for my purposes, this counts — this is essentially frivolous. There's — it's is a binding judgment. The debtors — if you stand in the shoes of the debtor, you lost. You can appeal. Fine. If you get the appeal — the decision reversed on appeal, then the allowed decision can be reversed, too. But unless and until that happens, this is frivolous.

MR. CARICKHOFF: Well, how are you going to get to that appeal if the other side is able to pick the trustee,

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    who's going to decide whether or not to pursue the appeal?
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               THE COURT: So, then the question is: Is it
   material?
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               And then the question is, when I look at the whole
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    record, do I think that these arguments are such, based on
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    what I know about the record, that this is a material adverse
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    interest, such that they shouldn't be allowed to vote
   under (a)(2).
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               And I've read the Eleventh Circuit brief and I
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   have some preliminary views of that, but to me, that's
    the (a)(2) question, and that's how I think -- that's how --
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    that's what I think of as the analytic framework for thinking
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   about this.
               I'm happy to hear that I've got that wrong, but
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    that, just to be straightforward, that's how I see the
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    question.
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               MR. CARICKHOFF: Okay. That's helpful to help me
   better frame my ongoing argument, if you will, Your Honor?
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               THE COURT: Certainly.
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               MR. CARICKHOFF: So, if you -- well, you're not
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    really in disagreement. So, you're shifting it. You're
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    saying, you don't view that as making it disputed. You view
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    it as, well, not disputed for (a)(1), but you're looking at
    it under the (a)(2) lens.
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               So, we do think it weighs in connection with
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whether or not there's a material, adverse interest to other creditors that they hold. At some point, a decision is going to have to be made whether to use the estate's resources and to prosecute the appeal, which would -- which could potentially eliminate over \$6 million worth of claims and enable other creditors to receive a greater recovery.

In connection with this material adverse interest, we'd also note that, you know, if the appeal is successful, the nature -- the very nature of their claim is, is it adverse to other creditors?

Their claim is premised on a (audio interference), here, right. So, the value of their claim, and in order for their claim to be X, it -- they're incentivized to eliminate the expenses. So, if you were to look at the expert report that was used in the Northern District of Florida litigation, a lot of what the expert said was, We don't think this is a legitimate expense. We don't think this is a legitimate expense. And because of that, their -- what was determined to be net income, (indiscernible) and so did their claims.

So, their claim kind of rises on eliminating the net expenses. So, the very nature of their claim, I think, puts them at an adverse -- material, adverse position as to other claims.

In the opening brief that was filed in the Eleventh Circuit, there's also a statement that the debtor --

if the debtor is right in its appeal, they overpaid the claimants by at least \$95,000. We think that potential affirmative claim against the disputed claimants also kind of puts them under the totality of circumstances. That's another factor to look at as to whether or not they have a material, adverse interest to the other creditors in this case.

The other thing that should be noted, at the 341 meeting, the disputed claimants indicated that they may seek an administrative expense claim in connection with their efforts prior to the conversion, and that's at the reported disputed election at paragraph 28.

If they decide to press their administrative claims, which they explicitly reserve the right to do, those claims may give them, again, a material, adverse interest sufficient to disqualify them from the 702 process.

And that's what the <u>San Diego Symphony</u> case talked about, and I think that was, like, one of six cases that they cited in both of their papers. In there, the Court said to the extent that the musicians press their claims for postpetition wages, which is a separate type of claim than held by the balance of the pre-petition unsecured creditors, that component of their claims may give them material, adverse interest sufficient to disqualify them from the 702 process.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

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MR. CARICKHOFF: So, again, they'll have the strong interest in electing someone who's not going to challenge that administrative expense claim. And, again, it goes to the focus of this conflict of interest that you have with the appeal --THE COURT: Right. I understand that.

MR. CARICKHOFF: -- (indiscernible) had mentioned.

THE COURT: Right. I understand that. Okay.

MR. CARICKHOFF: All right. And then we talked about their case strategy. I think they kind of -- you know, that's been, like the dead horse has been beaten. I don't need to get into that.

But if they're successful and they do get their candidate, and they convince their candidate not to pursue it, despite the fact that the trustee has contingency counsel that's -- you know, to do it almost, you know, effectively free to the estate, these are potential valuable claims that may not be pursued and lost.

And then I'll also note that, you know, again, they previously referred to themselves as "secured creditors" and then, you know, the day before the 341 meeting, filed unsecured proofs of claim. There's nothing to say that they could withdraw those claims and file secured claims later --I don't know.

THE COURT: Right. But Mr. Carickhoff, that gets

to sort of the question that I have and, frankly, the concerns I have about the practice of just objecting to claims before the 341, because right -- the 341 happened at the beginning of the case. Lots of stuff happens afterwards.

There's a sense in which every creditor is potentially adverse to the estate, right, because we're talking about, you know, the relative size of each slice of pie, and every time one's is larger, everyone else's is smaller. And in the ordinary course, all that would play out later in the case.

So, the possibility that that kind of adversity can exist can't be the basis for saying someone has a material, adverse interest, because otherwise, 702 would mean nothing, because everyone's got a potentially adverse interest in that respect. It seems to me, the question has got to be, based on what we have in front of us now, is it obvious that this creditor is really a target of the estate?

And I understand your argument as to why maybe they do. Candidly, of the things you've said, the administrative claim strikes me as the strongest of them, but that's just my initial reaction. I'm happy to, you know --

But just -- am I misunderstanding the -- I mean, in the -- I know that elections of trustees under Section 702 are rare, but just as I think about, as a practical matter, of what Congress must have met, do you disagree that, you

know, the possibility that maybe the estate will have a dispute with this creditor can't be enough. Because if they were true, then 702 would mean nothing.

MR. CARICKHOFF: And, again, I think, then, that you look at the dispute and you look to see whether it was frivolous. You look to see whether it rises above the level of suspicion.

I think we've met that low threshold, with respect to the claim objections, and then with respect to the appeal, just to be clear, so, basically, the judgment that was obtained in the Northern District of Florida was a proceeding to look at the GPDEV and Simons claims against the debtor, and that's effectively a process that would be akin to, they're saying, hey, you know, Bering Straits, we didn't count your claim in the expert report so, you know, you get nothing and because of that, their claims are higher.

You had a process in the Northern District of Florida where creditors were not involved to say whether their expenses were good or bad. It was a fight between the disputed claimants here and the debtor. And they didn't have a say into whether their claims should be counted or not.

And as a result, at the end of the day, we think that they got an inflated claim and that inflated claim hurts every creditor in this bankruptcy case because it's inflated and, really, they shouldn't be allowed to then say, Well,

1 here's our trustee, you know, you guys are good with this. 2 And to be clear, I think in dealing with the 3 motion to dismiss, Bering Straits was not cool with them being able to pick whoever they wanted. And Bering Straits 4 5 made it clear in their motion to dismiss that there should be 6 an independent trustee that's put into place to evaluate the 7 appeal and whether it has merit. 8 It may not have merit, but there should be an independent trustee to do that. And having them handpick 9 10 who's going to do that is not an independent trustee. So, that concern was flagged (indiscernible), and 11 the fact that you had four other creditors that were at the 12 13 election and showed up and did not vote, the only people who voted for Workman were the people --14 15 THE COURT: Right. MR. CARICKHOFF: -- who are subject to the appeal. 16 17 THE COURT: Right. But Mr. Carickhoff, when 18 Congress wants to take account of both, numerosity and 19 amount, right, in Section 1129, they do that expressly, 20 right? 21 MR. CARICKHOFF: That's --22 THE COURT: Right? And Section 702 doesn't? 23 MR. CARICKHOFF: That's right. 24 And the same analysis, then, applies to a bona 25 fide dispute and just a dispute.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. CARICKHOFF: So, when Congress wanted to use bona fide, they knew how to do it (indiscernible) --

THE COURT: Oh, yes, that's right. That's right.

There's a difference between the -- I think that the language "bona fide" clearly has to have -- is different from just a dispute and the question is nevertheless -- to me, I've got to say, to me, the question that I have is whether I have the authority in resolving -- I believe -- look, let's put our cards on the table.

I believe that the judgment is preclusive and that if we had a claims allowance hearing, you wouldn't be allowed to relitigate the matter. You'd have an allowed claim and if you want, let's stay relief to bring the appeal, then -- and you got it reversed, you'd get the claim reconsidered. That's not how I think the claims-allowance process in bankruptcy works.

And the question is whether I may decide to resolve the dispute by essentially issuing that kind of order and saying the new trustee -- whoever the trustee is, is going to be a fiduciary -- whether they should make their own judgment about how to proceed, but whether ruling that way is more consistent with giving effect to Congress' decision that creditors would, at times, be allowed to elect a trustee rather than a reading that would effectively render it a

nullity by allowing an interim trustee to file objections at 1 2 any time and make the right go away. That's what I'm struggling with. I don't know the 3 4 answer. And if I conclude that the answer to that is, yes, 5 they may, then my next problem is, what if I think the person 6 they've elected is ineligible, then what? 7 And that's the question that I'm interested in 8 your follow-up on. That's how I'm thinking about it. 9 MR. CARICKHOFF: Okay. Do you want me to submit 10 something after this hearing on that, on that open issue? THE COURT: If you would, and I'm happy to hear 11 12 from Mr. Moody, as well. But if anyone has any authority on 13 that question, that would be helpful to me. MR. CARICKHOFF: 14 Okay. 15 MR. MOODY: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: And, again, I should say, before I --16 17 I don't mean to shut anyone down. That's how I'm thinking 18 about it. That's not to say that I am not open to hearing 19 why I'm thinking about it wrong. So, to the extent, after 20 hearing that you want to tell me that I've got this wrong 21 for, you know, and anything about that, that you have that I 22 haven't adequately considered, I, you know, I want to 23 consider your arguments fairly. 24 MR. CARICKHOFF: Thank you, Your Honor.

We're happy to submit a supplemental brief on that

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issue of what would happen in the event of the determination of Mr. Workman is ineligible.

I just wanted to make two points. They keep -there's continued references to our assertion that we had a
secured claim. I think that was, in part, of some briefing,
because there was a final judgment in Florida, which informal
would constitute a secured claim, but there were no assets
for which that judgment could attach. So, unfortunately,
they're not a secured claim.

And then just the one other issue on the materially adverse interests, we discussed briefly, the concept of the administrative claim, placing GPDEV and Simons in an adverse interest to the estate, as the Court may recall, that was sort of like after dealing with all the document and discovery debacles kind of leading up to the conversion or dismissal hearing, the Court kind of invited us to potentially file that claim.

It's not been filed. There's no reason to file it until there are assets potentially available for administration. And I just --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me ask you this question, Mr. Moody, if I were to conclude that your retaining that right were to constitute a material, adverse interest, is it something that in order to void that problem, you would disclaim?

MR. MOODY: We need to speak to the clients, but I 1 2 think so, Your Honor. THE COURT: Well, when you get back to me with 3 your authority, if you could answer that question, that would 4 5 be helpful. 6 MR. MOODY: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 7 THE COURT: Okay. I've been annoying to all of 8 you for long enough today. 9 Is there anything else that any -- that either 10 party would like to be heard on that I -- where I rudely cut you off in the middle of a point or disrupted you or were, 11 12 otherwise, to annoying for words? 13 MR. MOODY: Your Honor, just to clarify, I did hear from the clients. They would be willing to waive the 14 15 potential administrative claim. Thank you. THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Carickhoff? 16 17 MR. CARICKHOFF: Sure. And we'll submit 18 supplemental briefing on the point that Your Honor had 19 raised. 20 But, again, in terms of kind of fundamentally due process, I just don't understand how it's due process to let 21 22 them select a totally different and unannounced trustee, kind 23 of after the fact. When the 341 meeting happened, they had their chance and, you know, they had plenty of time to 24 25 explore this with Mr. Workman before the --

THE COURT: That might be the right answer. 1 2 That's what I asked for both parties to give your views on. I don't know the answer to that and what you say 3 4 may well be right. 5 Let me be unfair for a moment. 6 Mr. Schepacarter, I see you're here. If your 7 office has a position on -- and I'm not asking you to, off 8 the top of my head, you know, freelance, and I'm not directing you or your office to do anything, but while the 9 10 parties are addressing these questions, since your office does administer the process, if you would like to be heard on 11 that question -- can we set a date for folks. 12 13 I don't want elaborate briefs. I think if there are cases that answer this question or that speak to it, that 14 15 would be helpful to know. I just need, you know, a short 16 letter with citations. I don't want to create a lot of steps 17 for anybody. 18 So, if those could be submitted a week from now, 19 is that -- look, I'd like to resolve this promptly, because I 20 think part of the point here is to get disputes like this 21 resolved promptly and not delay the administration of the

So, if there are -- if folks have something on this topic that you could get me by Wednesday -- is that

case. So, I'm hoping to get this resolved, you know, next

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week, at the latest.

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    unreasonable, of next week?
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               MR. CARICKHOFF: I'm sorry, 4:00 on Wednesday,
   Your Honor?
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               THE COURT: Perfect. 4:00.
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               So, if the parties want to submit anything on this
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    topic, if you could do so by 4:00 on Wednesday, and, again,
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    that would be the consequences if it turns out that the
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    creditors are entitled to make an election and the person
    they've chosen is ineligible, if that means, on the one hand,
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    they get to make another election, or on the other, the
    interim trustee remains with the trustee.
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               And, Mr. Schepacarter, all I wanted to invite was,
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    to the extent that your office would like to be heard on that
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    issue, I'd be interested in your office's position. I don't
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    mean to put you on the spot and not -- obviously, not
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    requiring the United States to do anything, but I'd been
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    interested -- if you have a view, I'd be interested in it.
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               MR. SCHEPACARTER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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               We'll -- I don't want to say we'll take it under
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    advisement, but I'll take a look at it.
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               THE COURT: Okay. That's fine.
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               And either submit something or don't. That's --
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               MR. SCHEPACARTER: Right.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything else that any
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   party in interest would like the chance to be heard on?
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MR. MOODY: Your Honor, just compliments to the
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    U.S. Trustee's Office on the reported disputed election.
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               I've been part of two disputed elections. Those
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    reports are always extremely difficult.
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               I think probably everybody shares in thanking the
    U.S. Trustee for spending the time to prepare that. Thank
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    you.
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               MR. SCHEPACARTER: Thank you, Mr. Moody.
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               I would just give that credit to Ms. Linda Casey
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    for filing that report. She took over for me while, I think
    Mr. Miller was correct, I was having some surgery and I'm
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    still kind of recovering from, so, hopefully, that'll -- that
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    recovery will be quick, but I will pass along the comments to
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   Ms. Casey.
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               MR. MOODY:
                          Thank you.
               THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. Carickhoff, anything
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    further?
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               MR. CARICKHOFF: No. Thank you for your time,
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   Your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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               Mr. Moody, anything further on your end?
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               MR. MOODY: No, Your Honor. Thank you for your
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    time.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.
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               Look, I want to thank the parties. This is
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complicated and tricky and I think this has been well-presented and I appreciate it. And we'll look forward to seeing the supplemental filings and we'll try to get this issue resolved as promptly as I can. So, with that, and thanks to the parties, we're adjourned. Thank you. COUNSEL: Thank you, Your Honor. (Proceedings concluded at 5:32 p.m.) 

1	<u>CERTIFICATION</u>
2	We certify that the foregoing is a correct
3	transcript from the electronic sound recording of the
4	proceedings in the above-entitled matter to the best of our
5	knowledge and ability.
6	
7	/s/ William J. Garling June 22, 2022
8	William J. Garling, CET-543
9	Certified Court Transcriptionist
10	For Reliable
11	
12	/s/ Coleen Rand June 22, 2022
13	Coleen Rand, CET-341
14	Certified Court Transcriptionist
15	For Reliable
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